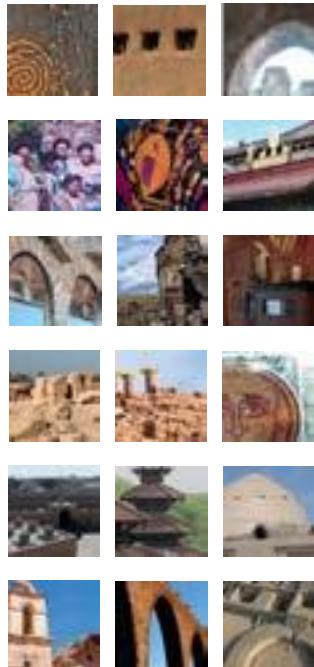


GASASSA

ASUSUN TANADIN KAYAYYAKIN GARGAJIYA NA JAKADAN
AMIRKA

OFISHIN HARKOKIN WATSA LABARUN KASASHEN WAJE,
GWAMNATIN KASAR AMIRKA



Gasassa: Asusun Tanadin Kayayyakin Gargajiya, na Jakadan Kasar Amirka. Ofishin Harkokin Watsa Labarun Kasashen Waje, tare da hadin gwiwar Ofishin Harkokin Ilmi da Al'adun Gargajiya, na Gwamnatin Kasar amirka ne, suka wallafa shi.

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“Gini tanadi ne . . .

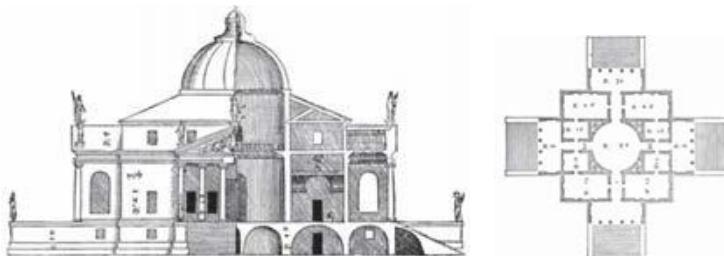


Fadar Rotunda

... tsakanin zamunna na tsawon lokaci.”

– Daga Vincent Scully, masanin Tarihin Gine-gine

GABATARWA



Taswirar Palladio, ta gina Fadar Rotunda.

Sanin wani al'amari game da gine-gine da kuma irin yadda yake kiwata masaniyarmu, na daya daga cikin abubuwan sha'awa, a rayuwarta. Wannan ita ce zimmar dake tunzura ni, game da alatun fadar Rotunda, dake arewacin Birnin Italy, bisa ga irin yadda masanin harkokin sake raya gine-gine, Andrea Palladio, ya aiwatar da su, a cikin majigi. Kodayake, d'fahalan fadin duniya, a yau, na iya cimma sa'ar ganin wadannan zane-zanen wurare masu kayatarwa, a shafukan yanar-gizo, ban taba ganin irin wannan al'marin hazifancin da aka kirkiro ba. Na tashi, a cikin halayyar al'adun yankin karkarar dake Kudancin Amirka, a bayan shekarun Yakin Duniya na Biyu. Amma, a d'faukacin shekarun, babu wanda ya taba fokarta bayyana irin ma'anoin dake tattare da gine-ginen da, dake kewaye da ni, ko dalilin sanya duwatsun raya alfamar mujami'un da mabiya addinai ke ziyyarata, a kowace ranar Lahadi.

Sake gano Fadar ta Rotunda, na daga cikin farkon matakinkin da na bi, na farfado da zamunna, da kuma lokutta, da ma duniyar. Dole, in ga wannan wurin! Kuma, da na yin, a cikin 'yan shekaru, ban ji dadsi ba. Wani abin al'ajabi ne, cewa wannan ginin ya kawo zuwa wannan karnin, da ma dadewar da ya yi, ta ba ni zimma kan sauran gine-gine — kadan da kuma masu yawa. Ina mai alfaharin kasancewa, a cikin wannan abin bari, na gado.

Har ila yau, na lura cewa, kowannenmu, na da irin ta sa masaniyar, a dukan fadin duniyar da muke ciki. A wurare da kuma al'adun da muka tashi, na daga cikin abubuwan da ake gane mu da su, tamkar na halittar jikinmu.

A yau, al'adarmu, ta gado, ta shiga wani mawuyacin hali. Da dama, daga cikin manyan wurare, da ma gawurtattun al'adun da suka kawata wayewar kawunanmu, sun fada cikin hadari. Muna zaune ne, a duniyar dake canjawa, matuka, kuma muna fuskantar dīmbin matsalolin dake barazana ga rayuwar da muke yi. Tashin gwauron yawan jama'a, da yawan hanzarta canjin yanayin birane, da canjin yanayi, da kuma canjin martabobi — na matukar sukrukuta halittu da kuma bala'in da bil adama ya haddasa — wadanda ke sake fasalin duniyarmu.

Bugu da kari, hatta, tushen yadda aka gina duniyar ya canja. Sai dai sababbin tunani, da sababbin kayayyakin gine-gine, da fasahohi, da ma wadsansu ƙafale-ƙafalen dake dakushe makomar dake da dangantaka da zamanin da ya wuce. Duk wani al'amarin da ya shafi rayuwar al'umma, da ake kirkira, a yau, daban take. Kusan dukan abinda ka sani, game da wata al'ada, yanzu, na daga cikin al'adar duniyar zamani. Yayinda kuma take sake fasalin duk wata gagarumar fasaha, har ila yau, tana kalubalantar duk wani lokacin da aka saba da shi.

Bisa ga irin wannan gagarumar ƙalubalen, muna da bukatar da mu kara lura, da yadda za mu kare wurare, da abubuwa, da kuma al'adu, daga irin yadda tunanin wadsansu, da ma namu, ke hasashen zai iya faruwa. Ba za mu iya gina duk wani yanayin zaman lafiya da wadatar duniyarmu ba, ba tare da yin amfani da wata hujjar tarihi ba, wadda ta kafa tushen wayar da kan al'umma.

Abin takaici, ba mu da isassar wadatar da za mu aiwatar da wannan babban aikin, na kula da al'adun gado, da kuma wadata hujjoji, ga makomar yin amfani da su. Idan har aka kamanta irin yadda wannan sabon fasalin al'ummar, ya aiwatar, a cikin dan gajeren lokaci, game da jin dadsi da bukutun bil adama, musamman a kasashen dake neman kunno kai, cikin tattalin arzikan duniya, sai a ga cewa tanadin al'adunmu ba shi da wani kwakkwaran tasiri. Al'umma, musamman, a kasashen duniya, masu tasowa, ba za su iya daure kulawa da albarkatun da suke bukata ba, na kare yanayin wurare, da kayayyaki, da al'adun dake da ma'ana ga mafi yawansu. Wadannan al'adun, sai tabarbarewa suke yi, saboda irin matsin lambar da suke fama da shi, na harkokin ci gaba, da kuma yadda aka yi watsi da su, ko don dole.

Bisa ga irin yadda yake neman magance wannan illar, Asusun Jakadan Kasar Amirkha, Kan Tanadin Al'adu, (AFCP), dole ya kasance wani mataki. Asusun, wanda aka kafa, kusan shekaru goma, da suka wuce, ya yi rawar ganin sauva al'amurra, ta hanyar inganta tanadin wurare, da tarin gidajen ajiyar kayayyakin tarihi da al'adun da suke kan rugujewa, gaba daya. Asusun na AFCP, ya mayar da hankali ne, kan tanadin dukan albarkatun tarihi, a kasashen dake fuskantar

matsalolin ci gaba, da inda ake da rashin isassun albarkatun aiwatar da wannan aikin.

Ayyukan da asusun na AFCP ke tallafa wa, na ingantuwa, ta hannun wata tantaunawar da aka yi, tsakanin ofisoshin jakadancin Kasar Amirka, da masu bayar da shawarwari kan kayayyakin gadon da ake da su. A wannan rukunin ne, talaka da fungiyoyin al'umma, masu kwazo, ke hada hannu da al'umma, domin gano duk wani abin tarihin da ya abka cikin hadsari, da tarin kayayyaki, da kuma al'adun. Asusun na AFCP, ya taimaka wajen hade kawunan masanan dake taimaka wa magance wadannan matsalolin, tare kuma da fungiyoyin da za su iya bunkasa wayar da kawunan jama'a, da taimaka wa duk wani kokarin wadannan mutanen, na karkara, dake duniya.

Masu halartar tsare-tsaren na asusun na AFCP, na musayar masaniya game da duk al'amarin dake tare da mu: na nuna cewa kayayyakin na gado, na da muhimmanci ga kyautata jin dadin rayuwa da tattalin arzakin dake tattare da al'umma, da kuma mafitar inganta wuraren da albarkatun dake mayar da hankali kan irin tallafin da asusun na AFCP ke bayarwa, da za su iya haifar da dorewar al'amurra, ta hannun shigowar al'umma, bayan an kashe kudafe.

Irin yadda aka tsara ayyukan na taimakawa. A garin Ani, dake gabashin Kasar Turkey, da kuma ta hannun tsarin dake inganta wayar da kan jama'ar garin Qiang, na Kasar China, tallafin asusun na AFCP, game da inganta fahimtar al'adun gargajiya, tsakanin maqwabta, dangane da irin bambancin rayuwa da kuma al'adun jama'a, da abubuwan tarihin da aka gada. A biranen Babylon da Herat kuma, ana ta kokarin janyo ra'ayoyin tanadin wuraren tarihin dake da muhimmanci, daga wannan tashin hankalin, na kwanan nan. A garin Caral, na Kasar Peru, da kuma garin White Dacha, dake Kasar Ukraine, taimakon na asusun na AFCP, na taimakawa, ga yin fassara kan irin wuraren da ake da su, yanzu, da kuma tanadin wurare da kayayyakin dake da matukar muhimmancin tarihin da zai zama hanyar samara da kudaden shigowa, daga yawon shakatawa. A garin Kilwa, na Kasar Tanzania kuma, sake ginin da ake yi wa tsohuwar madatsar ruwa, zai dawo da martabar albarkatun ruwan da ake famar bukata, ga jama'a.

Kusan duk wani aikin da asusun na AFCP ke tallafa wa, na da alaka ta bayar da horon bita ga al'umma, da kuma kara wa jama'ar karkara karfin zuciya. Ta yin haka ne, jama'a ke gane darajarsu, tare da wuraren dake da daraja, a duniya, ta hannun asusun na AFCP. Wannan darajar, ta idanun duniya ce, ke kokarin maido da duk wata martabar da aka rasa, tun tuni, da ma taimaka wa tabbatar da dorewar kulawar ta al'umma.

Har ila yau, akwai muhimmancin irin dagewar da asusun na AFCP ke yi, wajen tanadin duk wani al'amarin da ya shafi al'adu — da yare, da kade-kade, da ma labarun tarihi. — da ke gushewa, tunda jama'a na gudun su, da ma wuraren da, a da, suka shahara. Dangane da wadannan al'adun da ka iya shudewa kuwa, hanyar daya, ta tunawa da su, ita ce, kawai, su kasance suna raye.

Kamar dai irin yadda Fadar ta Rotunda ta farfado, da kuma irin tasirin da ta yi, tare da dīmbin sauyin rayuwar tarihīn da ta yi, a matsayin wani abin tarihi, wani abin mamaki ne na Asusun Jakadun na Kasar Amirka, game da Tanadin Al'adu, dangane da taimaka wa tsofaffin wurare, da kayayyaki, da kuma al'adu, masu martabar da suka rayu. Ta yin haka ne, asusun na AFCP ke kusantar, ba makoma, kadai ba, har ma wannan zamanin, da taimaka wa jama'ar dake ratsa kan iyakokin fasa, da zumunci. Wannan na nuna irin fokarin da Amirkawa ke yi, na kusantar al'ummar duniya. ayyukan, da aka zabo, bisa ga adalci, ga asusun na AFCP, domin ya taimaka wa kowa — karkara da duniya — domin abka wa tanadin duk wani muhimmancin wadannan wuraren, da kayayyaki, da kuma al'adu, wani al'amari ne, mai dorewa.



Bonnie Burnham,
Shugabar Asusun Gidajen Ajiyar Kayayyakin Tarihi na Duniya, Birnin New York, na Jihar New York.

“Tanadin al’adu na bayar da wata damar nuna irin yadda jama’ar Kasar Amirka, ke kusantar sauran kasashe, ko kuma wani al’amarin da ba na neman kudade ba, ko siyasa, ko kuma abinda ya shafi harkar soja. Bisa ga shigewa gaba, a bisa kokarin tanadin kayayyakin gadon, muna nuna girmamawarmu ga sauran al’adu, da kare gargajiya.” – In ji Majalisar Kasa ta 106, (a Dokar Gwamnati mai Lamba 106, zuwa 553).

Dangane da kirkiro Asusun Jakadun Kasar ta Amirka, don Kare Al'adu, (AFCP), a shekarar 2001, Kasar Amirka, ta sha alwashin bayar da taimakonta, na tanadin al'adun gado, a kasashe masu tasowa, da kuma nuna irin girmamawar da kasar ta Amirka ke yi wa sauran al'adu. Tun kuma lokacin asusun na AFCP, ke tallafa wa ayyukan tanadin al'adun gado, a kasashe fiye da 125, na fadīn duniya.

Asusun na AFCP, na taimaka wa tanadin kowane al'amari na tarihi, komai fankantarsa, ta hannun ayyukan da suka shafi abubuwan da dama, komai wuyarsu. Taimakon asusun, na AFCP, ya kama daga ajiye tarihin duk wata al'ada, ya zuwa kyautata duk wani abin tarihi, da kuma bayar da horo, kan fasahar tanadi da kuma kare mutuncin wurare, da kayayyaki. Shirin ya karade duniya, da kuma tallafa wa tanadin duk wadansu al'adun gadon dake nahiyyoyin Afrika, da Asia, da Turai, da kuma na Amirka. Duk da haka, asusun na AFCP, yana da magada, daga cikin jami'an ofishin jakadancin Kasar Amirka, dake aiki tare da cibiyoyin gwamnati, da kungiyoyi masu zaman kansu, da al'ummar dake gudanar da ayyukan da asusun na AFCP ke tallafa wa.

Ayyuka, 18, na tanadin kayayyakin al'adun, da aka wallafa, a cikin wannan littafin, wani bangare ne, kadai, na ayyuka 800, da ke samun tallafin asusun na AFCP, tun lokacin da aka kafa shi, a shekarar 2001. Kowane bayani zai bayar da cikakkar hujjar da ta fara da ayyukan da asusun na AFCP ke bayar da kudaden gudanar da su, da kuma wadata misalai, game da irin nasarorin da aka samu, na shirin.

Al'adun garo, wadansu alamomi ne, na abubuwan masu dorewa, dake tuna ma na, game da duk wani abin tarihin da ya faru, da kuma irin nasarorin da bil adama ya samu. Ta hanyar tallafa wa tanadin al'adun, asusun na AFCP, ya taimaka, wajen fadada martabobin kayayyakin al'adun gado, a matsayin muhimman al'amurra dake bayyana kowane irin al'umma, da kuma kasa, da ma taimaka wa tabbatar da ana jin dadī da kuma musayar masaniya, tsakanin jinsin jama'ar dake zuwa.



AFRIKA



KENYA



HOTON TSAUNIN DA YA DANGANTA JIYA DA YAU

Daf da wajen garin Lokori, na fadamar Kerio, ta Kasar Kenya, akwai wata tsohuwar makabarta da ake kira Namoratung'a, wadda ta funshi tsofaffin kayayyakin tarihi, na duniya. akwai daruruwan duwatsun da aka sanya, a matsayin alama, a karburburan, tun fiye da shekaru dubu biyu, da 300, a dukan fadin wurin. Wadansu an yi ma su kwalliya, irin ta wadanda har yanzu, ake yi, a makwabtansu dake garuruwan Pokot, da Samburu da kuma Turkana, domin bambanta irin dabbabin da suke da su, da kuma tsofaffin zane-zanen da ake yi wa kaburbura, na attajirai da ma sauran zane-zanen gargajiyar da ake yi wa wurare, a duniya.

Zane-zanen gargajiyar da ake yi wa duwatsu, a Africka, na daya daga cikin wadanda suka fi tsofa, a duniya. kamar yadda tsohon Babban Sakataren Majalisar Dinkin Duniya, Kofi Annan, ya bayyana, zane-zanen da ake yi wa duwatsu, a Afrika, "na daya daga cikin mafiya tsufa, kuma wadanda suka fi yawaita, da bil adama ya fi sani, a doron duniya," inda ya kara da cewa, wannan wata alama ce "ta dogon tunanin da ya fita daga bil adama." A gaskiya ma, ya zuwa lokacin da a mutane suka fara yin amfani da rubutattun yarurruka, zane-zane a kan duwatsun Afrika, sun jima, da dubban shekaru. Bayan martabar zane-zanen, wadanda ake yi, a kan duwatsun, wata daraja ce, da albarkatun masana tarihin dake bin diddiñin albarkatun al'amurran tarihin rayuwar da ba a yawaita gani ba, a zukatan mafi yawan tsofaffin kakanninmu.

Kodayake tsofaffin zane-zanen duwatsun, yanzu, na samun kariya daga doka, a mafi yawan kasashe, wadannan fitattun al'amurra, masu laulayin da ba za a iya mayar da su ba, na fuskantar barazanar barayi, da barna, da kuma sakacin

tanadinsu. Mazauna garin na Lokori, ba su san da wadannan muhimman zane-zanen, ko kuma masu daraja ba, sai kwanan nan.

A shekarar 2009, Ofishin Jakadancin Kasar Amirka, dake Birnin Nairobi, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirka dubu 53, da 200, ta hannun Assusun Jakadun Amirka, game da Tanadin Kayayyakin Al'adu, ga wata Gidauniyar Zane-zanen dake kan Duwatsun Afrika, (TARA), domin wayar da kawunan al'umma, game da darajar zane-zanen, da kuma taimakawa, wajen sake maidowa da kuma kare lafiyar wadannan wuraren, domin magada. Tun kuma cikin watan Agustan shekarar 2009, gidauniyar ta TARA ke aiwatar da aikin tanadin kayayyakin tarihin dake garin Lokori, ba don komai ba, sai domin tabbatar da dorewar kariyar wuraren dake fadamar Namoratung'a, kazalika da inganta mutuncin yawon shakatawa, zuwa yankin, ta hannun hukumomin ingantawa da hada-hadar al'umma.



A dayan gefen: Wata kushewar wani matashi ce, a tsohuwar makabartar, dake fadamar Namoratung'a, zagaye da wadansu duwatsun da aka feke, tun shekaru fiye da dubu biyu, da 300, da suka shude. A dama kuma: Mutane ne, daga bangaren al'umma, da suka ziyarci fadamar ta Namoratung'a.

“Zane-zanen na Kwarin Fadamar garin Kerio, wata fitattar alama ce, dake yin tuni game da al’adun gadon Kasar Kenya. Tanadin irin wadannan kyawawan wurare, kan taimaka ma na, wajen gano asalin Kasar ta Kenya, da kuma bunkasa jaddada labarun tarihin al’adun Afrika.” – In ji Jakadan Kasar Amirka, Kasar Kenya, Robert F. Godec



A dayan gefen: Matan garin Pokot ne, ke tattaki, zuwa wurin taron kabilarsu. Su ma zane-zanen dake kan duwatsun na fadamar Namoratung'a, sun yi kama da zane-zanen da ake yi, na ire-iren dabbobin dake garin na Pokot. A kasa: Jami'ar

gudanar da ayyuka ne, bisa wani aikin inganta darajar yawon shakatawa, a wurin. A dama kuma: Zane-zanen duwatsun fadamar ce, ta Namoratung'a.



Dangane da irin hadin gwiwar da ake samu, tsakanin masana kimiyyar dake Hukumar Gidajen Ajiyar Kayayyakin Tarihi ta Kasar Kenya, da jami'an gudanar da ayyukan dake fadamar Namoratung'a, kan tabbatar dangantakar dake tsakanin zane-zanen da kuma al'adun yau da kullum, an bude wani taron kara wa junna sani, domin taimaka wa al'umma, sani da kuma musayar da ma daidaita duk wata masaniya game da al'amurruansu, na gado. Tun lokacin da aka faddamar da aikin, shugabannin al'umma, da matasa, fiye da 100, suka samu horo, ta hannun bitar da kuma taron kara sanin.

Bugu da kari kan sifiyo da kuma tsara kasidun wadannan zane-zanen da ake yi kan duwatsu, gidauniyar ta TARA, na hada hannu da sauran al'ummar karkara, wajen inganta gudanar da tsare-tsare, a wurin, da kuma kawo kayayyakin aikin fungiyoyin al'ummar, biyu, irin su tanti, domin al'ummar su ri'ka dafa abinci, ga baki da dai sauransu. Wadannan ayyukan na samar da kusaden shiga ga al'ummar wurin, da kuma taimaka ma su, wajen rage zogin fatara, da d'aukaka rayuwarsu.

Mutanen, na karkara, yanzu, sun lura cewa, wurin da duwatsun suke, wata kafa ce, ta samun abin masarufin da zai iya amfanar da garin na Lokori. Kamar yadda wani ya fada, "saboda wadannan duwatsu, sababbin abubuwa sun kunno kai — irin su motoci, na zuwa nan, wani abinda ba mu taba yin amfani da shi ba. Jama'a ziyartar mu; ba mu taba tsammanin ganinsu ba. An sake bude makarantu, domin wannan wuri dake fadamar Namoratung'a. Don haka, wannan wurin na al'ada, na da muhimmancin gaske." Gidauniyar ta TARA, na fatan aikin zai amfani ba ma mazauna garin na Lokori ba, har ma d'aukacin Kasar Kenya.

NIJERIYA



Tsayayyun bangayen ganuwa, da ma kofofi fiye da 15, su suka yi wa tsohon birnin Kano ƙawanya, a Arewacin Nijeriya. Ganuwar mai tsawon fiye da kilomita 23 ce ta yi wa garin zobe, an kuma gina wannan ganuwar, ta birnin Kano ce, a lokacin mulkin Sarki Gijimasu, (shekarar 1095, zuwa ta 1134 C.E.), domin kare yawan jama'ar dake cikin Birnin na Kano. Kodayake, mafi yawan mazauna birnin na Kano, hausawa ne, ana yi wa garin kirari da "*Tumbin Giwa*", da harshen Hausa, saboda bambancin jama'ar dake shige da fice, cikin kofofinsa, na fiye da ƙarni guda.

Kofa, mafi tsufa, a birnin na Kano ita ce, wadda ake yi wa laƙabi da sunan "takobi", watau Kofar Kansakali, a harshen Hausa. wadda ake tsammanin an gina ta a cikin Karni na 12. Kofar ta Kansakali, ita ce kofar da barade ke daukar makamai, kafin su tashi zuwa wajen yakি. Kofar, wadda take fuskantar garin Sokoto, wanda nan ne daular Othman Dan Fodio, Kofar ta Kansakali, tana da wata martaba, ta musamman, game da tarihin da al'ada da kuma tattalin arzikan Kano.

Nijeriya ce, ta gabatar da tsohuwar ganuwar da kuma kofofin na garin Kano, ga Hukumar Kayayyakin Gado ta Duniya, da ake kira UNESCO. Amma, abin takaici, kaddara da harkokin bil adama, sun lalata mafi yawan gine-ginen, na tsawon ƙarni da dama. Ita kanta Kofar ta Kansakali, ta lalace. Ya zuwa cikin shekarun 1980, kofar, ta kusa rugujewa. Abinda ya rage a ganuwar ba shi da wani yawa, wanda ko kashi daya cikin hudu, na ainihin girman kofar bai kai ba.

A watan Agustan shekarar 2010, Ofishin Jakadancin Kasar Amirka, dake Birnin Abuja, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirka dubu 10, ga Hukumar Kula da Gidajen Ajiyar Kayayyakin Tarihi, ta Kasa, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Kasar Amirka, game da Kula da Tanadin Kayayyakin Al'adu, domin maito da martabar Kofar ta Kansakali, ya zuwa siffarta, ta farko.

“Sake ginin Kofar ta Kansakali — daga yamma, inda take fuskantar tsohuwar kofar tsohon birnin na Kano — ya ceto wani muhimmin al’amarī, na shekaru dubu, a tarihin birnin na Kano. An san birnin Kano, da tubullan ganuwar laka, ga manyan kofofi. Kuma, a lokacin da Kasar Amirka ta san wannan gagarumar al’adar, birnin na Kano ya shahara, a matsayin ‘Tumbin Giwa’, a Hausance, domin yawan dimbin bambancin jama’ar dake shiga kofofin, da yi wa jama’a marhabin, na tsawon shekaru, da saye da sayarwa, da gine-gine, da kuma matsugunni. Kasar Amirka, na alfaharin kasancewa a cikin wannan harkar, ta sake farfado da wannan aiki.”

— In ji tsohon Jakadan Kasar Amirka, a Nijeriya, Terence P. McCulley.

Maginan gargajiya ne, daga cikin tsarin masarautar lardin, suka aiwatar da ginin. Dimbin ‘yan ga-aiki, da magina, da leburori, a karkashin *Sarkin Gini*, Alhaji Gwadabe ne, suka sake gina kofar ta Kansakali, inda suka yi amfani da kayayyakin gini, na gargajiyar da ba su bukatar duk wani zane-zane ko takardu, sai abinda baki ya ambata, waje maito da siffar kofar, ta farko.

Aikin, wanda aka kammala, a cikin watan Yulin shekarar 2011, ya bayar da sha’awa, matuka, da kalali, da kuma bayar da himmar al’umma. Aikin ya kuma maito da martaba da ake da ita, a arewa maso yamacin yankin, na ganuwar tsohon birnin, da tabbar da magada, za su ji dadin sanin, ainihin, Kofar ta Kansakali, nan da shekaru masu zuwa.

Wani tsohon jami’in hulda da jama’a, na Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka, dake Birnin Abuja, da Alhaji Abubakar Sadiq Mohammed, ministan Nijeriya, a Ma’akatar Al’adu, Yawon Shakatawa, da Wayar da Kan Jama’a, tare da Mai Martaba Sarkin Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero ne, suka sanya tubulin farko, na wannan aikin.

“Kasar Amirka, na fatan cewa, wannan karimcin ga tarihin birnin Kano, zai taimake mu, tare, wajen gina wa kawuna makoma,” in ji Claussen.



TANZANIA



A dayan gefen: Wata akuya ce, ke haawa banko da aka gina, fiye da tsawon shekaru 100, a yankin Kilwa Kisiwani. A hagu: Gabar rafin Kilwa Kisiwani ce, ake gani, daga nesa.

TANADIN TSOFAFFIN GARURUWA DAKE DA TASHOSHIN JIRAGEN RUWA

Tsibirai, biyu, dake gabar ruwan Kasar Tanzania, na kare wadansu muhimman kayayyakin tarihin dake Gabashin Afrika. Tsوفaffin tsibiran garuruwan, biyu, sune Kilwa Kisiwani da Songo Mnara, wadanda ke da rusassun gine-ginen tarihin da suka share fiye da shekaru 800, da ginawa, wadanda kuma suke funshe da wurin dake da Kayayyakin Tarihin Gado, na Duniya, a garin na Kilwa Kisiwani. Wadannan kufai na tsofaffin manyan garuruwan tarihin, biyu, a tashar jiragen ruwan Gabashin Afrika, na taimaka wa wani gawurtaccen hangen da ake yi wa duniya, na al'adar kwarewar harkokin cinikin jama'a da al'adu, wadanda, abin takaici, tuni suka bace. Akwai kufan wadansu kasaitattun gidajen sarautu, da masallatai, da gidane, da sauran gine-gine, a tsibiran, wadanda suka tabbatar da hujjar kasancewa cibiyar harkokin cinikin simbin jama'a, da aka gina, da wata gagarumar basira, da hazaka da kuma bajinta.

Garin na Kilwa ya fara shahara, a cikin Karni na goma, lokacin da Sarkin Musulmi Ali ibn al-Hassan Shirazi, yariman da mahaifinsa ya mulki daukar Shiraz, ta Kasar Pasha, ya kafa garin, a matsayin mazaunin tsohuwar daular. Ali ibn al-Hassan, ya kada jirgin ruwa ne, a gawurtattar tashar jirgin ruwan, ta Babban Birnin Hormuz, dake cikin Gabar Tekun na Pasha, ya nausa ya yi gabar gabashin Afrika, inda ya ce, ya sayi tsibirin na Kilwa, daga jama'ar dake zaune a yankin Bantu. Daular Shirazi ce ta mulki wurin, har ya zuwa shekarar 1277. A wannan lokacin, garin ya samu alfamar wurin da yake, dangane da janyo hankalin gudanar da harkokin kasuwancin duniya, da kuma gina wani kasaitaccen masallaci.

An bayyana cewa, hatta, sulen farko, na zinari, da ya shiga kudancin Kasar Habasha, a garin Kilwa aka fera shi, domin tallafa wa harkokin kasuwancin duniyar garin. An giggina gidaje da masallatan dutse, a ko'ina cikin garin na Kilwa, tun daga farkon Karnin shekarun 1400, da kuma na 1500, kamar yadda wani mayawacin Kasar Portugal, ya bayar da rahoton ganin gidajen, zayyanar Daular Musulunci ta Gabas ta Tsakiya, wadda ke dauke da fankarun dutse, ciki har da na alatun dakuna, 100, na fadar wurin.



A hagu: Wani nau'i ne, na al'adun kabilar Swahili, wadsanda aka gano, tun lokacin wayewar kan garin na Kilwa, a shekarun Karni na 11, zuwa na 16. A dayan gefen: Tashar Jiragen Ruwa ta Gereza ce dake garin na Kilwa Kisiwani. Daular Larabawan Kasar Yemen, daga tsatson Abu al-Mawahib, wadda aka fi sani da Daular Mahdali ce, ta maye gurbin ta Shirazi, a cikin shekarun 1300, ta kuma yi mulki, har ya zuwa shekarar 1505, lokacin da maharani Kasar Portugal suka hambare ta. A daukacin wannan tsohon tarihi, an yi auratayya a tsakanin jama'ar na Pasha, da Larabawa, da kuma Bantun dake zaune, da suka bai wa tsibirin sunan garin Kilwa, da sauran kananan garuruwa, irin su Songo Mnara, wanda ya bayar da wata kasaitacciya gudunmawa ga duniya, game da manyan al'adun gargajiya yankin, da kuma gine-ginen gargajiya. An yi tunanin cewa al'adun na kabilar Swahili, sun yi karfin da ba a zata ba, a tarin wayewar kan na garin Kilwa.

Tsibiran, biyu, sun kuma shahara, tun daga Karni na 14, har ya zuwa na 16, lokacin da aka fankara wadansu kasaitattun gine-gine, a yankin. Wadansu daga cikin gidajen suna garin Songo Mnara ne, wadanda daga cikinsu ne, aka fi tanada, don kyawon gininsu, na al'ada, da bai yi komai ba, a Gabashin Afrika. Fadar, wadda aka fi sani da sunan Husuni Kubwa (ko "babban gida"), an gina ta ne, daga shekarun 1320, zuwa 1333, wadda ita ce ta farko, kuma wadda ta fi girma da alatu, daga cikin tsofaffin gine-ginen da suka kawo yau, a kudancin Kasar Somalia.

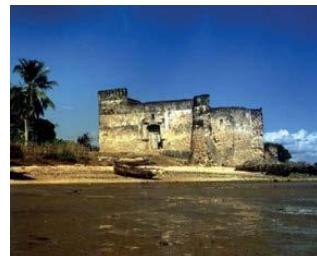
Wadannan wuraren tarihin tsibiran, suna da muhimmancin gaske, dangane da irin yadda za a fahimci al'adun kabilar Swahili, da ma addinin Musulunci, a Gabashin Afrika, da ma duk wadansu harkokin kasuwancin da, da yanzu, a yankin. Abin takaici, canjin yanayi, na yin barazana ga wadannan wuraren. Bayan zafi, akwai lokacin da ake yin mamakon ruwa, da iska mai karfi, wadanda ke mummunar barna, ga martabar wuraren. Har ila yau, rashin kulawa da wurin, na da ta sa illar. Saboda wadannan dalilan, Kungiyar Harkokin Ilmi, Kimiyya da Al'adu, ta Majalisar Dinkin Duniya, (UNESCO), ta zayyana wuraren Tarihin Gadon Duniya, na Kilwa Kisiwani, a matsayin wuraren dake cikin mummunan hadari, a shekarar 2004.

Domin kuma taimaka wa al'amarin, Ofishin Jakadancin Kasar Amirka, dake Birnin Dar es Salaam, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirka dubu 700, ga Asusun Raya Kayayyakin Tarihi, na Duniya, ta hannun Asusun Tanadin Kayayyakin Al'adu, na Jakadun Amirka. wannan gudunmawa, ta tallafa wa wani aikin gaggauta tanadin mafi yawan gine-ginen da suka lalace a wurin, da inganta kare tsabtar teku da ma sauran wadansu matakana gaugawar daidaita al'amurra. Har ila yau, an yi amfani da wadannan asusun, wajen kafa wani shiri, mai dorewa, a wurin, da kuma kyautata lafiyar mazauna tsibiran, ta hanyar sake gina tsofaffin wuraren tarihin, don tabbatar da tsabta ruwan shan da za a bayar.

Saboda wannan taimakon da aka yi wa jama'ar ta Kasar Tanzania, na daidaita irin yadda ake son zuwa kawo ziyarar yawon shafatawa, da inganta tattalin arziki, da kuma kawo canji ga harkokin kyautata jin dadin rayuwa da tanadin tarihin gado, aikin kyautatawar ya nemi tabbatar farfadowar daukacin makomar kayayyakin tarihin kasar ta Tanzania, domin magada da baki da masana harkokin ilmi da tarihi.



Sama, a hagu: Sauran ganuwar Kasaitaccen Masallacin Tsibirin Kilwa Kisiwani ne. Sama, a dama: Rusasshen ginin Husuni Kubwa ne, wanda ake kira “babban gida,” a tsibirin na Kilwa Kisiwani. Kasa hagu: Wurare ne, a Fadar Makutani, dake tsibirin na Kilwa Kisiwani. A dayan gefen, daga dama: Ganuwar Gereza ce, dake Kilwa Kisiwani; watau babban mashigin Babban Masallacin dake tsibirin na Kilwa Kisiwani.



“An samu wadansu da ga cikin manyan abubuwan tarihin duniya, a nan cikin kasar ta Tanzania, kuma yayinda duniya ke tinkaho da wata daraja, to, akwai ta a kasar ta Tanzanian. Don haka, aikin tanadin wadannan gine-gine na tarihi, da ma kirkiro da wani tsari na daidaita ingancinsu, za mu iya tabbatar da farfadowar mafi yawan muhimman kayayyakin tarihin Kasar Tanzania.” -- In ji, Jakadan Amirkha, a Kasar Tanzania, Alfonso E. Lenhardt.



GABASHIN ASIA



CHINA



LAOS



MONGOLIA

CHINA



Daga gefe: Hasumiya Qiang ce, ginin dutse, da ta yi shekaru dubu, a A'er. Daga hagu: Wata kwalliyar tufafin jama'ar Qiang ce.

TANADIN SAURAN KAYAYYAKIN TAHIRIN QIANG

Jama'ar garin Qiang, wadanda ake fi sani a kasar ta China, da sunan “mutanen cikin hadari,” na daya daga cikin ‘yan tsirarun da suka fi dadewa, a kasar ta China, kuma na farko da suka fara fita, a cikin rubuce-rubucen Daular Shang, (Karni na 17, zuwa na 11 B.C.E.). kabilar ta Qiang, wadanda mashahuran mayaka ne, masu bauta wa iyayen-giji da dama, ciki har da iyayen-gjin dake samaniya, da cikin rana, da cikin wuta, da cikin tsaunuka da cikin koguna, da ma kan itatuwa. Wani abin al’ajabi game da al’adar kabilar ta Qiang, ita ce, irin yadda suka kware kan karata hanyoyi, da kuma tsibbace-tsibbacensu, a karkashin jagorancin *shibi*, ko kuma shaman.

Yanzu, babu sauran irin wadsannan al’adun ‘yan tsirarun, tun lokacin da bala’in girgizar kasar Sichuan ya ruguza garin na Qiang, a shekarar 2008, inda fiye da ‘yan kabilar ta Qiang, dubu 30, suka hallaka — kamar kashi 10, cikin 100, na yawan mutanen na Qiang — suka hallaka. A yau, kashi daya cikin uku, na sauran ‘yan kabilar ta Qiang, suna zaune ne a birane, kuma ba su ma amfani da yaren su, na asali.

Sauran kashi biyun, suna zaune a kauyukan da ba su jin dadin gudanar da al'adunsu, saboda irin yadda wayewar zamani ke da keto kai cikin Kasar China. Da dama, daga cikin matasan kabilar ta Qiang, sun yi watsi da kauyukansu, da kuma al'adun rayuwarsu.

Yankin na A'er, wani dan karamin kauye ne, na kabilar Qiang 500, wadanda an fi gane su, da al'adunsu, na gado, wanda yankin ya kasance, wani dandalin ci gaba da al'adun gargajiyar Qiang, wadanda su ma, suke cikin wani mawuyacin hali. Matsafar wurin, da kuma *stupa* (wani tarin kasar da ake tukwane da ita), ita ce cibiyar duk wani biki, a kauyen, da girgizar kasar ta Sichuan ta wargaza, a shekarar 2008. Mazauna wurin, sun dage, kan maido da martabar wadannan gine-ginen, ya zuwa yadda suke, tun da, amma, ba su da isassun kufadən da za su sayi kayayyakin aiki, da sauransu.

Domin taimaka wa kabilar ta Qiang, dake A'er, kan wannan al'amari, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka, dake Birnin Beijing, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirka dubu 32, da 300, ga Cibiyar Tanadin Kayayyakin Gdon Tarihi, ta Beijing, (CHP), ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirka, game da Tanadin Al'adu, a shekarar 2009, don taimaka wa mazauna kauyen, na da su maido da martabar matsafar da kuma *stupa*, da kuma tanadar al'adun gargajiyarsu.



A sama: Tufafin gargajiya ne, na kabilar Qiang, dake A'er, wani karamin kauyen dake da kabilar ta Qiang, su 500. A kasa: Yadda girgizar kasar ta wargaza *stupa* ne. A gefe, daga hagu: mutanen kauyen A'er ne, suke biki, a gabon wata matsafar ta *stupa*; da aka farfado da ita, inda ke kabilar ta Qiang ta A'er ke zaune.

Bugu da kari, sake farfado da matsafar *stupa*, ta kauyen, aikin ya taimaka wajen taimaka wa jama'ar na Qiang, kan wallafa rubutattun kasidun al'amurransu na tarihi, da kan faya-faye, da kuma fina-finai, kazalika da ta hannun shirin tanadin al'adu da yare. Aikin ya sha bamban, domin ya binciko nau'uka, da dama, na al'adun, da hanyoyin dorewarsu, don tanadar wa magada, maimakon a rika bajé kolin kayayyakin tarihin na Qiangs, kawai, a wuraren ajiyar kayayyakin tarihi.

A dalilin rashin rubutaccen yaren kabilar ta Qiang, sai aikin ya yi amfani da hadin gambizar kafofin watsa labaru, domin tanadar tsibbace-tsibbacen da kuma

al'adun da suka shude, ta amfani da su, a baka, kadai. Akwai wani littafin al'adun na kabilar Qiang, da ya yi fassara kan al'adun Kauyen, ta fannin zane-zane, da kuma fassarar addininsu, a cikin yaren Mandarin na Kasar Chinese. Wadannan al'adun, da ake tsammanin, sun yi daidai da fassarar, suna nan, a cikin faya-fayen sauti. A karshe, an gudanar da wani baje kolin hotuna, da kasidun da suka gabatar da al'adun na Qiang, a cikin majigi.

Har ila yau, tawagar aikin, ta wallafa wani rubutaccen kundin iri yadda za a bi, da gudanar da ajiyarsu, domin sauran fungiyoyi su fahimci irin wannan aikin, na iya amfanar su, daga irin abubuwani da aka gudanar. A yanzu, da aka kammala tanadar kasidun al'adun na kabilar Qiang, da cikin faya-fayen sauti da bidiyo, suna iya koyer da magadan kabilar ta Qiang, dake zaune, a wata duniya, ko kuma cikin duwatsu, su kuma nuna wa sauran 'yan kasar ta China.

A cewar hukumar CHP, aikin ya burje kabilar Qiang, dake A'er Qiang, kan ci gaba da tanada da kuma wayar da kai, game da al'adunsu. Tuni, har kabilar ta A'er Qiang ta kafa wata Kungiyar Kare Mutuncin Al'adun Kauyen A'er, wadda, a kwanan nan, ta kammala, har da sake farfado da hasumiyar dutsen ta Qiang, kazalika da shirya wani taron da ya hada kawunan tsirarun kabilu, daga jami'o'i, da kafofin watsa labaru, da fungiyoyin dake fadin kasar, domin tantauna ci gaban 'yancin al'adun tsirarun kabilu, da kuma taimaka wa fungiyoyin al'ummar dake kasar ta China.

Aikin, shine matakinko na shawo kan kauyukan dake yankin na A'er, na yin abinda ya kamata, kuma, tuni, har sun yi wadansu tsare-tsaren, na hada hannu da sauran fungiyoyi, kan ci gaba da tanadar al'adun kabilar Qiang. Mazauna kauyukan, na fatan wannan misali, na tanadar al'adunsu, zai kasance wata gagarumar hanyar tanadar dukan wadansu al'adu, a duniya.



“Yan tsirarun kabilar Qiang, dake Kasar China, wata kabilia ce, ta musamman, dake da wata tsohuwar al'ada, tilo, da ta karade duniya, wajen gudanar da addininsu, da ake koyerwa da baki, ta hannun shibi, ko kuma jagororin al'adu. Sake maido da martabar ta stupa, a Kauyen na A'er, da kuma taimaka wa kauyawan, wajen rubuta al'adunsu, ba Karamin matakai ba ne, na farfado da al'adunsu, da kuma Karfafa alfahari da al'adar ta kabilun Qiang cultural pride.”

– In ji Jakadan Amirkha, a Kasar China, Gary Locke.



A gefe: Biki ne, na rantsar da wadansu limaman addinin Yao Mien. A hagu kuma: Al'amarin *sha'awa*, da ban *mamaki*: *Baje kolin Al'adar Taoism, ta Arewacin Laos* ne, a Cibiyar Al'adu da Nazarin Kabilu, ta Luang Prabang, dake Laos.

BINCIKEN ABIN SHA'AWA DA AL'JABIN ADDININ TAOISM

Kabilar Yao, wadda ta ratsa tuddai, biyar, na kasashen Asia — Laos, da Burma, da Thailand, da Vietnam da kuma China — na daga cikin kabilar Laos, mafi muhimmanci, daga cikin 'yan tsiraru. Kabilar ta Yao, ta funshi fungiyoyi biyu, watau Iu Mien da Kim Di Mun, wadanda ke bin addinin Taoism, da suka taho da shi, zuwa tuddan yankin Laos, a lokacin da suka yiwo hijira, uwa kuda maso yammancin Kasar China, fiye da shekaru 100, da suka shude. Al'adun su na addinin na Tao, suna da wadansu siffofi, na daban, a kasar ta Laos, kasar da kusan duk yawanta, mabiya addinin Buddha ne.

Duka yawan jama'ar fungiyoyin na Iu Mien da Kim Di Mun, dake kasar ta Laos, ciki-da-bai, ba su wuce dubu 14, da 500, zuwa dubu 23, ba. Kabilar Kim Di Mun, ita ace mafi fankanta, daga cikinsu, wadda ke da kauyuka 21, kadai, daga cikin larduna uku. Yayinda bunkasar tattalin arziki ke kawo amfani ga sassa, da dama, na kasar ta Laos, har ila yau, ga canjin hanyoyin gudanar da rayuwa, da ya hada da kabilar ta Yao. Rayuwar kabilun na Iu Mien da Kim Di Mun, sun canja, a cikin shekaru goma, da suka wuce, a dalilin tunanin sake matsugunni, da sabuwar rayuwar da ta maye gurbin kasancewarsu manoma, a da. Bugu da kari, matsawar, daga cikin tuddai, zuwa kwari, ya dagula duk wadansu canfe-canfensu, da tsibbace-tsibbacen da suke yi.

Al'adun kabilun na Iu Mien da Kim Di Mun, sun hada da yi wa itacen gora kwalliya, da dandasassun tufafin limaman addininsu, da kuma tsofaffin rubutattun litattafansu, da aka wallafa da rubutun Kasar China. Limaman addinin na Tao, da ladanansu, watau shamans, ko kuma masu tsarki, sun hour,

na tsawon shekaru da dama, domin gudanar da bukuwan tsafe-tsafe, da kuma bauta wa kakanninsu.

Da dama, daga cikin al'adun addinin na Iu Mien dda Kim Di Mun, da kayayyakin aikinsu, da kuma ma gargajiya, yanzu, sun canja, a sakamakon canjin rayuwa. Canjin rayuwar, ya kawo wahala ga wadsansu iyalan, ya kuma tilasta su, ga sayar da kayayyakin tarihinsu, yayinda wadsansu suka bar kasar. Bisa ga asarar wadsannan kayayyakin tarihinsu, sai aka samu gibin gudanar da addinin, da bukuwan dake bukatar yin amfani da su, da kuma gazawar mika wadsannan kayayyakin al'ada, da ma ilmin dake tattare da su, domin yin amfani ga magada.

Dafin dadawa, kusan daukacin ayoyin karatun addinin na su, sun tsufa, wanda, wadsansu sun kai shekaru 60, ko fiye da haka. Idan wannan jinsin ya kau, masana na tsoron duk za a rasa duk wani bayani. Hanzarta bukatar gudanar da bincike da kuma rubuta kasidun al'adun na kabilun Iu Mien da Kim Di Mun, musamman, game da addininsu, na da muhimmancin gaske.

Dangane da taimakon dolar Amirkha dubu 30, daga Asusun Jakadun Amirkha, Kan Tanadar Kayayyakin Al'adu, ta hannun Ofishin Jakadancin Amirkha, dake Birnin Vientiane, da Cibiyar Al'adu da Tarihin Kabilu, (TAEC), dake Kasar Laos, an kaddamar da wadsansu ayyuka, biyu, a shekarar 2008, domin rubuta kasidu kan bukuwan rantsar da limaman kabilun Kim Di Mun, da na Sabuwar Shekarar kabilar Iu Mien, dake bin addinin Tao. Darektan cibiyar ta TAEC ne, Tara Gujadhur, ke jagorantar aikin.

A kuma wani bangare na aikin, masanin binciken tarihins rayuwar bil adama, Jacques Lemoine, ya tuntubi limamai da kuma dattawan addinin na Yao Tao. An kuma samu rubutattun kasidun al'adun na kabilar Tao, ta hanyar bincike da gudanar da hira da daukar hotunan da, yanzu, ke ajiye a hannun cibiyar ta TAEC. An kuma nadi bikin rantsar da limaman na kabilar Kim Di Mun, da bikin Sabuwar Shekara na kabilar Iu Mien New Year, a kyawawan faya-fayen bidiyo.

Aikin, ya samo asali ne, daga shirin na *Splendor and Sacrifice: Taoism of Northern Laos*, wani bikin baje kokin da cibiyar ta TAEC ta gudanar, wanda ya gano tunanin mabiya addinin na Tao, a cikin kabilar Iu Mien da Kim Di Mun, ta irin tufafin da suke sanyawa, a lokacin bukuwan, da kayayyakin da ake amfani da su. Fiye da mutane 200, daga sassan harkokin kasuwanci, da makarantu, da al'ummar ta kabilun Iu Mien da Kim Di Mun, suka halarci bude bikin, wanda gidan Telebijin na Lao, da jaridar *Vientiane Times*, suka dauka. Matan kabilar Iu Mien, sun nuna dabarun yadda ake kwallyiar tufafi, a wajen bude bikin baje kolin na *Splendor and Sacrifice*, sun kuma shiga Nunin

Kayayyakin Sana'o'i, na cibiyar ta TAEC, da aka gudanar bayan 'yan kwanaki. Mazan kabilar ta Kim Di Mun, sun kuma nuna fwarewarsu kan wallafa rubutun na Kasar China, a kan itacen na gora.

"Muna son mu kirikira wata masaniya, kwaikkwara, da — idan ta yiwu — ta kasance mai inganci, da taimaka wa baki fahimtar canjin rayuwar jama'ar ta Kasar Laos, ya kuma taimaka ma su, wajen yin tunani game da asalinsu, da al'adu, da kuma gadonsu," in ji, Gujadhur, ga wata mujallar harkokin yawon shakatawa, mai suna *Ecoclub*.

Bikin baje kolin jama'ar kabilar ta Iu Mien and Kim Di Mun, mai lafabin *Splendor and Sacrifice*, ya faro tun daga shekarar, har ya zuwa ta 2011, wanda ke janyo baki fiye da dubu 13.



A hagu: Wadansu limanan addinin na Yao Mun, su biyu, da za a rantsar, suke a cikin tufafinsu, kafin a fara bikin. A dayan gefen kuma, daga hagu: Kyaututtuka ne, na addinin na Yao Mien, ga rafanai; sai kuma wani mutum yana zayyana wata tsohuwar addu'a, a cikin rubutun Kasar China, da yaren na Yao.

"Bikin baje kolin na Splendor and Sacrifice ya nuna da kuma bincika ayyukan da suka wayar da kan jama'a, da bukuwa da al'adun addinin Tao, masu burgewa, na kabilun Iu Mien da Kim Di Mun, dake arewacin Kasar Laos, da kuma taimakawa, ga tanadin kyakkyawa kuma muhimman al'adun gadon wadannan tsirarun kabilu, domin magada." --- U.S. Ambassador to Laos Karen B. Stewart



MONGOLIA



A dayan gefen: Wurin bauta ne dake yankin Amarbayasgalant, tsaye, a cikin kwarin fadamar dake kasan dutsen Burenkhan, tun cikin Karni na 18. A hagu kuma: Sake rufin daya daga cikin makeken dandalin wurin bautar ne.

KARE MARTABAR KAYAYYAKIN MABIYA ADDININ BUDDHA

Tsaunin Burenkhan, wanda ke can karshen wani kwari, mai zurfi, a karkashin wani rami, can ne ke da wurin ibadar nan, na Amarbayasgalant, dake Kasar Mongolia, wurin dake kara zimmar gudanar da bauta. Wurin, wanda aka gina shi, a tsakanin shekarar 1727, da ta 1736, yana kunshe ne da kufan Zanabazar, gunkin farko, mai suna *Bogd Gegeen* (“gunkin Buddha mai rai,” ko shugaban addinin Buddha), na Kasar Mongolia, da wurin ibadar, da a da, shine mafi girma, a cikin cibiyoyin addinin na Buddha, dake kasar.

Shi kuwa gunkin na Zanabazar, bai tsaya kan shugaban addinin na Buddha, da aka sani ba, har ma shine gawurtaccen gunki, a kasar ta Mongolia, a wannan lokacin, (sherkarar 1635, zuwa 1723 C.E.), kuma shine mafarin makarantar nan, ta al’adu, ta Zanabazar.

Da kyar, wannan wurin ibadar ya kuce wa rugujewa, a cikin shekarun 1930, lokacin da Hadsafdiyar Kasar Rasha ta mulki kasar ta Mongolia, (1924, zuwa 1990), lokacin da gine-gine irin wadsannan ba su tsira ba. Tun farko, wurin ibadar, yana kunshe ne da wuraren ajiyar gumaka fiye da 40. Sauran 28 da suka tsira, suna karkashin gwamnati ne, tun cikin shekarar 1944, an kuma kaddamar da kokarin sake farfado da ginin a shekarar 1988.

A kuryar wurin Ibadan, watau *Tsogchin* (babbar) matsafar ke nan, an yi mata kwalliyar alatu da yadudduka, iri-iri, da fenti mai haske, irin na launin gunkin Shakyamuni Buddha (“gunki Buddha mai rauni”), da zayyanar gine-gine, masu kayatarwa, irin na salon *papier-mâché* da daurin itatuwa, wadanda mafi yawansu, aka yi ma su fentin ruwar azurfa.

Saboda irin wannan mashahurin adon, wurin ibadar na Amarbayasgalant — daya daga cikin tsofaffin gine-ginen tarihi, na kasar ta Mongolia — ya sanya aka riķa kona su, da sacewa. Amma, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadar Kayayyakin Tarihi, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka, dake Birnin Ulaanbaatar, ya bayar da gudunmawar jimir kudafe, har dolar Amirka dubu 672, da 200, domin taimaka wa kare wurin ibadar daga dukan wata barazana.

Da farko, an bayar da dolar Amirka dubu 86, da 200, ga Hukumar Kula da Kayayyakin Al’adu ta Kasar Mongolia. An kuma faddamar da fočarin sake farfado da gine-ginen, a watan Yunin shekarar 2009, wanda ya hada da cikakken binciken kariyar wurin ibadar daga gobara, da duk wadansu na’urorin tsaro, da ma inganta zayyanar ginin, da kakkafa sababbin kayayyakin lantarki, da na’urorin dskar hotuna, da girke na’urorin kashe gobara da kariya, da kuma wallafa kasidu da yi wa kayayyakin tarihin rajista.

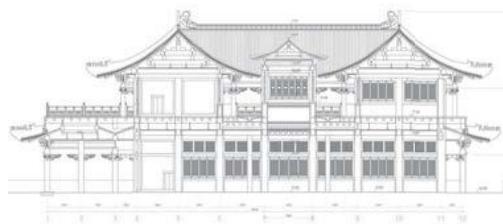
Da wannan ne aka kammala aikin, sai kuma aikin fočarin maido da martabarsa, inda aka samu karin dolar Amirka dubu 586, daga hukumar AFCP, a cikin shekarar 2010. An dora sabon aikin ne, daga inda na fari ya tsaya, dangane da sanya wutar lantarki, a wurin ibadar, da kuma kakkafa na’urorin rigakafi, da ganowa da kuma kashe gobata, kazalika da na tsaro. Wannan gudunmawa ta shekarar ta 2010, ta kuma taimaka wajen sake farfado da rufin babban wurin gudanar da ibadar.

Tallafin yin gyaran na hukumar ta AFCP, ya samu kyakkyawan yabo daga mazauna wurin, ciki har da Olonbayar Erdenebat, wanda ya taba kasancewwa *lama*, ko kuma mai bayar da umurnin kan yadda za a gudanar da ibada a wurin ibadar na Amarbayasgalant.

“Wurin ibadar na Amarbayasgalant, na daya daga cikin manyan wuraren da ake ji da su, ba a kasar ta Mongolia, kafai ba, har ma a yankin na Asia,” in ji Erdenebat. Yunkurin yin ginin wurin ibadar da itacen katako, “ba karamin abin kallo ba ne,” in ji Erdenebat, “domin da wannan ne, aka sake kawata aikin, don tanada da kuma kare wannan wuri, kuma hukumar ta AFCP, ta shiga cikin babban tarihin bayar da gudunmawar ci gabon wannan wuri na al’ada, wanda wurin ke nuna makomar magada (a) kasar ta Mongolia.”



Sama, a hagu: cikon rufin karamin wurin gudanar da ibadar ne, idan ake jin maganganun addu'o'in masu addinin, tun daga dutshen Burenkhan. Kasa, a dama kuma: Wani karamin bango ne, dake da kama da zayya, daga cikin babban zauren wurin ibadar, mai suna Amarbayasgalant. A kasa kuma: zanen zayyanar ginin ne, inda yake nuna sassan da suka shiga har cikin babban wurin gudanar da ibadar. A gefe kuma: Babban zauren gudanar da ibadar ne, mai suna *Tsogchin*, a wurin ibadar na Amarbayasgalant.



“Ko a lokacin mulkin Hadaddiyar Kasar Soviet, an gudanar da addinin Buddha. An kuma yi amfani da kasidu da duk wani abin alfarma, na Kasar Mongolia, wadanda ke da muhimmanin da ya “daukakar” kasar ta Mongolia, da ma lokacin gwamnatin ta demokradifyya. Gwamnatin Kasar Amirka, ta tallafa wa wannan gagarumin aikin, na sake farfado da wannan muhimmin wuri. Ina kuma alfahari da Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, da ya taimaka wa kasar ta Mongolia, wajen tanadar daya daga cikin gawurtattun wuraren tarihi.” In ji Jakadan Amirka, a Kasar ta Mongolia, Piper Anne Wind Campbell.



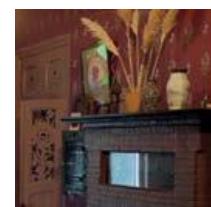
YANKIN TURAI DAKE ASIA DA TURAI



MACEDONIA



TURKEY



UKRAINE

MACEDONIA



Daga gefe: Kuryar mujami'ar Peribleptos ce, wadda aka yi wa ado, da duwatsun alatu, samfurin Palaeologan, da aka yi amfani da su, a Karni na 13, wanda masana zane-zane, irin su Michael da Eutychius suka jinjina wa. A hagu: garin Ohrid ne, na kasar ta Macedonia.

FARFADO DA KAYAYYAKIN TARIHIN DAULAR BYZANTINE

A kan doron gabar teku, daidai da Tabkin Ohrid, na Jumhuriyar Kasar Macedonia, akwai daya daga cikin gaggan tsofaffin wuraren da aka zauna, a yankin Turai. Wurin, wanda Sashen Kula da Kayayyakin Tarihin Duniya, na UNESCO ya sanya wa suna Ohrid, an san shi da wata kawa, ta musamman, da ta yi ma sa kawanya, ga kuma wadansu gine-ginen da fungiyar ta UNESCO ta bayyana babbani wurin da aka yi tanada, da kuma fidda saitin gine-gine birni, a yankunan Slavic.”

Garin na Ohrid yana zaune ne, a wani wuri, na musamman, dake cikin inda aka yi juyin-juya halin yankin Turai, domin nan ne wurin da ake da waliyan addinin Kirista, irin su Cyril da Methodius, wadanda aka yi imanin sune, na farko da suka kirkiro da alkalumman Glagolitic, na farko, a yankin na Slavic. Garin, babbar cibiyar ce ta ilmi, ga yankin, a lokacin daular mulkin Byzantine, kuma hanya ce, ta Romawa, ta garin Egnatia, wadda ta hade Kasar Rome, zuwa Byzantium, da kuma yankin Turai dake Asia, wanda ya gitta, a cikin layukan garin.

Har ila yau, garin na Ohrid wuri ne, dake da tsofaffin mujami'un dake kasar ta Macedonia, da wuraren gudanar da ibada, na Peribleptos, na Holy Mother of God, a Karni na 13, ko “wurin da mai sama ya fi fifitawa.” Daga cikin irin lu'u'lu'un da mujami'ar ke da su — wanda ya hada da kayayyakin alatun tsohuwar daular Byzantine, mai tsadar gaske — har da kundin kasidun mashahuran masu zane-zanen nan, na Thessalonica, da ake kira Michael da Eutychius. Wadannan kayayyakin alatun, na wurin gudanar da ibadar, suna nuna hotuna daga Passion, da na masu wa'azi, da kuma rayuwar Virgin Mary da na John the Baptist, wadanda na daga cikin manyan misalan halin rayuwar jama'ar yankin na Palaeologan, da masu zane-zanen suka nuna, a wannan lokacin.

A wannan lokacin yankin na Ohrid na da mujami'o'i har 365, (a cewar wata almara, inda ake amfani da kowane guda, a shekara), amma, a yau, ba su da yawa. Wadanda ma suka ragen, suna fama da barna da kuma rashin kulawa. Abin takaici, wurin ibadar ta Holy Mother of God, ta abka wa irin wannan bala'i sau da yawa. Rufi ya lalace, babu isassun magunan ruwa, ga bangaye sun fara saki, wanda har ake samun jirwayen dake kawo ruwan gishiri a kan kwalliyar zane-zanen da aka yi. A wadansu wuraren ma, yaben kayayyakin

alatun, ya lalace, har ma manyan wuraren da aka yi zane-zanen sun fara zubewa.

A shekarar ta 2009, wurin bautar na Peribleptos, ya bukaci da gaggauta yi ma sa kwakwasira, don gudun tabka asara. Don kuma samun kalubalandar al'amarin, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka dake Birnin Skopje, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirka dubu 650, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, don ya mika wa Ofishin Ofishin Kare Al'adun Gado, na Jumhuriyar Kasar Macedonia, kan tallafa wa farfado da wurin bautar.

Mafi yawan gudunmawar, an kudurta za a kashe shi ne, wajen farfado da kayayyakin alatun wurin bautar. Har ila yau, wurin ibadar zai sha gyara ciki da waje. A halin yanzu, kwararrun maginan zamani, da masu gyare, da ma masana farfado da daular ta Byzantine, daga waje, tare da kwararrun cikin gida, na gudanar da wani nazari da kuma yiwuwar farfado da martabar wurin.

Bisa kuma lura da muhimmancin kayayyakin al'adun wurin bautar, ana sa ran aikin na sake farfado da su zai bunkasa harkokin yawon shakatawa, a yankin, da kuma samar da kusaden shiga ga mazauna garin na Ohrid. Philip T. Reeker, wanda shine jakadan Kasar Amirka, dake kasar ta Macedonia, lokacin da aka bayar da gudunmawar, ya yi magana game da alfanun aikin, a lokacin da yake sanya hannu kan yarjejeniyar, a ranar 29 ga watan Oktobar shekarar 2009.

“Maido kwarjinin mujami’ar, zai sake maido da martabar aikin alatun masu fentin, irin su Michael da Eutychius, da ma irin darajar dadaddun al’adun. Farfadower za ta sama wa garin na Ohrid, wani kwarjini, a idanun baiki da matafiyan duniya,” in ji Reeker.

“Za yi mamakin yadda dimbin mutane za su yi tururuwa zuwa Kasar Macedonia, domin ganin wadannan kayayyakin tarihi, da saduwa da jama’a, da ma gina tattalin arzikinta.”



Sama, a hagu: Don ganin an kare kuryar mujami’ar, yayinda ake farfado da rufinsa, sai da ma’ikata suka gina wani dan shinge, na wucin-gadi. Kasa, can a hagu: Mujami’ar Holy Mother of God ce, ta Peribleptos, dake garin na Ohrid, na Kasar Macedonia, wanda ya samo asali, tun cikin Karni na 13. Kasa, daga hagu: Wata taga ce, mai daurin guga, dake cikin mujami’ar. Daga dayan gefen:

Wata kwalliya ce, da ake taitaya, ta kayayyakin alatun da suka lalace, a mujami'ar ta Peribleptos. A tsakiya kuma: Kayayyakin alatu ne, dabam daban, na mujami'ar, da suka dade da lalacewa.

"Aikin sake farfadowa da kuma tanadin wannan mashahuriyar mujami'a ta Holy Mother of God, ta Peribleptos, dake garin Ohrid, wani kyakkyawan misali ne, na irin sadaukar da kan da muke yi, wajen taimaka kare duk wani kayan tarihi, na mamaki, a kasar ta Macedonia. Mujami'ar, wadda aka gina tun cikin shekarar 1295, amma, aka yi watsi da ita, aka kuma sake gina ta da fadada ta, a cikin sauran shekaru, na da kayayyakin alatu, masu tsada da daraja, da kuma ban mamaki game da abinda ya shafi tarihin Kasar. Wadannan kayayyakin alatun, na musamman, da ake yi wa kwaskwarima, ya zuwa yadda suke, a da, tare da taimako daga Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, wadansu abubuwani tarihi ne da suke taimaka wa jinsin magada, na fahimtar yadda kwalliya ta samo asali, kafin yau." In ji Jakadan Amirka, a Jumhuriyar Kasar Macedonia, Paul Wohlers.



TURKEY



A dayan gefen: Rusassar mujami'ar Holy Redeemer ce, (Surp Amenap'rkitch), wadda aka gina, a shekarar 1035, lokacin da Ani ke tashe. A hagu: Sauran ginin mujami'ar Great Cathedral ce, da kuma farfajiyar mujami'ar ta Holy Redeemer, wadda ce daga cikin hazakar mutanen Armenia, a garin na Ani, dake Kasar Turkey.

TANADAR ABUBUWAN GADON BIRNIN DA YA GUSHE

Akan wani dan falalen dake arewa maso gabashin Kasar Turkey, wadansu ‘yan kufai ne, kadai, suka nuna cewa wadansu manyan biranen duniya sun taba kasance a wurin. A cikin Karni na 10, garin Ani, ya taba hada kai da daruruwan gidajen sarauta, da sansanonin barade, da ma gidajen gudanar da bauta, ciki har da wadanda, suka shahara kan harkokin fasaha da gine-gine masu kayatarwa, a lokacinsu.

Garin ya kasance wani babban birnin harkokin siyasa da kasuwancin Daular Bagratid Armenia, wadda ta shahara, a cikin karni na tara, ta kuma kauce daga gudanar da mulki, a cikin Karni na 12. A lokacin da garin na Ani ya kasaita, yana a kan hanyoyin hada-hadar ciniki ne, kuma yawan jama’arsa ya bunkasa, da fiye da mutane dubu 100, — inda yake gasa da birane irin su Constantinople, da Baghdad da ma Alkahira.

Tashe-tashen hankulan siyasa da rashin daidaituwa ya abka wa garin na Ani, a farkon karni na 11, kuma daga bisani sai daulolin Byzantine, da Seljuks, da na Persia, da kuma Georgia, suka mamaye shi. Haka ma girgizar kasa da hare-haren kabilar Tartar, a cikin karni na 13, sun sanya mazauna birni, da dama, suka kaurace wa garin. Kodayake, garin na Ani, ya dade a matsayin muhimmiyar cibiyar kasuwanci, har ya zuwa karni na 14, amma, yawansa da karfinsa sun ragu, lokacin da ‘yan kasuwa suka rika kauce ma sa, ya zuwa kudu. Ya zuwa karshen karni na 18, an kaurace wa garin na Ani, gaba daya.

Mutanen da suka gina garin na Ani, kwararru ne, a kan harkokin gine-ginen da suka giggina mujami’o’i da manyan wuraren ibadar da suka bunkasa al’amurra, da dama, da daga bisani suka shahara a kyawawan gine-ginen Yammacin Turai. Irin hasumiya, da ginshikai, da tulluwa, da shimfidar rufi, da duk wani kwanaren da aka saba gani, a manyan wuraren ibadar na Yammaci, duk akwai su, a gine-ginen, na Armenia, tun lokacin mabiya addinin kirista, na farko. A garin na Ani, akwai kufan duwatsun Babbar Mujami’a — wanda ake tsammanin babu wadda ta kai ta kyau, a tsofaffin gine-ginen na Armenia — da kuma

Mujami'ar Saint Gregory, wadda ma ita ce mafarin duk wani gini mai kwalliya, a yankin na Yammacin Turai.



A sama: Zayyanar garin Ani ce, a lokacin da take tashe, a cikin karnai na 10 da 11. A kasa: Kufan tsohon garin ne, na Ani, a shekarar 2011. Daga gefe: Kufan garin ne, na Ani, kamar yadda yake, daga Birnin Armenia.

Garin na Ani, wanda ake yi wa kirari da cewa, “Gari Mai Kofofi 40” da kuma “Gar Mai Mujami’o i 1,001,” ya sha da wadansu ‘yan tsirarun gine-ginensa, na farko. Daga cikin gine-ginen da suka tsira, har da Mujami’ar Surp Amenap’rkitch, (Mujami’ar Ceto), wadda aka gina, a shekarar 1035, a lokacin da garin na Ani ke tashe. Tun kuma lokacin, mujami’ar ta Surp Amenap’rkitch, ta fara shiga wani mawuyacin hali, da lalacewa, da kuma fama da girgije-girgijen kasa, masu yawa. A shekarar 1930, barayin kudu masu gabashin mujami’ar, ya rubza, bayan da aradu ta fada wa wurin, ta raba shi gida biyu, tun daga lokacin kuma ginin ya fara rugujewa.

A shekarar 2011, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirkha, dake Birnin Ankara, ya bayar da gudumawar dolar Amirkha dubu 625, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirkha, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, da kuma tattali da karfafa sauran ginin mujami’ar ta Surp Amenap’rkitch, domin magada su yi nazari, da kuma more wa rayuwar jinsinsu. Haka ma, Asusun Kayayyakin Tarihi, na Duniya, (WMF), da Ma'aikatar Al'adu da Yawon Shakatawa, ta Kasar Turkey, ta hada hannu da saura, game da wannan aikin. An tsara gudanar da bita game da gini, da kuma dabarun gine-ginen zamani da ma ginin dutse, domin bai wa wakilai da kuma al’umma, damar sababbin hanyoyin tattalar arziki, kazalika da dabarun da ake bukata, na tanadin wurare, na lokaci mai tsawo.

“Duniya ta dade, tana jimamin irin mawuyacin hali da kuma rugujewar da garin na Ani ya yi,” in ji Shugaban Asusun na WMF, Bonnie Burnham. “Muna fata wannan aikin, zai haifar da wata sabuwar rayuwa, ga wannan muhimmin wurin.”

A wata hira da mai nema wa Kamfanin Dillancin Labaru na AP labaru, a watan Mayun shekarar 2011, Ministan Al'adu da Yawon Shakatawa, na Kasar Turkey, Ertugrul G^onay, ya yi magana game da gagarumin muhimmancin tarihin garin

na Ani, da kuma darajarsa, a matsayin wurin dake janyo hankulan masu yawon shakatawa, a duniya. “Garin Ani, wanda ke da wannan darajar, a idanun duniya, ya haifar da wata kalubale, ta musamman,” in ji shi. “Muna fata bayar da sabuwar rayuwa, ta kasancewa, mai kyawawan gine-gine, irin su Babbar Mujami’ a, da mujami’ o’i, garin na Ani zai tabbatar da sabuwar damar harkokin tattalin arziki, a yankin.”

“Wannan aikin zai tattali kayayyakin tarihin da za su tabbatar da irin gudunmawar da Armenia ta bayar, ga tarihin arziki da jinsin launin al’umma, da wayewar kai, na Anatolia. Ya kamata ya biya muradi da kuma bukatun da zamani zai kawo a kasashen na Turkey da Armenia, tare da farfado da tsohuwar dangantakar tarhi, da gina wata sabuwar makomar da za ta kawo zaman lumana.” In ji Jakadan Kaar Amirma, a Kasar Turkey, Francis J. Ricciardone.



UKRAINE



Daga gefe: Farar Fadar Anton Chekhov ce, da aka gina a garin Yalta, ta Kasar Ukraine, a shekarar 1898. Wannan wata kofa ce ta zuwa, farfajiyar wurin, da aka nuna, a shekarar 2009, wadda take kai wa har ya zuwa dakin kwanan Chekhov. Daga hagu: Chekhov ne, ke yi wa manyan Kasar Russia walima, a farar fadar ta White Dacha, ciki har da Leo Tolstoy (dake dama), sai kuma lokacin da yake tare da Chekhov, a garin na Yalta, a shekarar 1900.

SABUWAR RAYUWAR MADABA’A

Mai yiwuwa, a yaba wa Chekhov, a matsayin marubuci, kuma kwararre ga bayar da labarun hikayar zamani, amma, bai fara aikinsa,

na wallafe-wallafe ba, da wata manufa. An haife shi ne, a shekarar 1860, Chekhov kuma ya fara wallafa gajejjeran labaru, a shekarar 1879, domin ya taimaka wa kansa da iyalansa, lokacin da yake aiki, a Makarantar Koyon Aikin Likita, ta Jami’ar Moscow. Kafin lokacin, Chekhov — wanda gogaggen marubuci ne, ya bayyana cewa, kafin ya wallafa ditaruwani litattafai, a lokacin rayuwarsa — ya hanzarta buga wani gajeren labari, a jaridun Kasar Russia, dake fita kullum. Ya zuwa shekarar 1886, ayyukan Chekhov sun fara janyo hankula da shahara, kuma a shekarar 1892, sai ya dage karatunsa na aikin likita, domin ya abka ga harkar wallafe-wallafe, gadan-gadan.

Kodayake, an amince Chekhov mawallafi ne, a kasar ta Russia, amma, ya fi gudanar da mafi yawan ayyukansa, a garin Yalta, na Kasar Ukraine, a wani gidan da ake kira White Dacha. “Fada ta, ta garin na Yalta, tana da dadin zama; ga dadī ga kyawon gani,” kamar yadda Chekhov ya rubuta, a shekarar 1899, jim kadan kafin ya koma Kasar Ukraine. “Lambuna, zai yi kyawon gani. Da kaina zan shuka shi, da kuma hannuwana.”

An kuma fassara manyan ayyukan Chekhov a cikin harsunan kasar Ukraine, kuma haifaffun marubutan kasar ta Ukraine, irin su Lev Shestov da Irène Némirovsky, sun yi magana game da irin yadda ya yi fice. A gidansa ne, dake kasar ta Ukraine, Chekhov ya wallafa littafin nan mai suna “Macen Dake Da Kare” da wadansu daga cikin manyan litattafansa, watau Lambun Furen Kallo, *The Cherry Orchard* da ‘Yan Uwa, Uku, Mata, Three Sisters. A kuma fadar ta White Dacha ce, Chekhov yake karbar mawallafan kasar ta Russia, na wannan lokacin, ciki har da wani mawallafi, mai suna Maxim Gorky, da wani mawaki, Feodor Chaliapin da kuma wani zarumi, kuma mai shirya fina-finai, mai suna, Constantin Stanislavski. Sergei Rachmaninoff ne, ke buga wa Chekhov, piano, ya kan kuma buga wa mawallafin nan, mai suna Leo Tolstoy, waya, idan yana turakarsa.

Har ila yau, fadar ta White Dacha, ta wani al’amari, na musamman, da har yanzu take kamar lokacin da aka gina ta, sa’ad da Chekhov ya bar ta, a cikin watan Mayun shekarar 1904, watanni biyu, kafin ya mutu. Bayan mutuwar Chekhov, fadar ta White Dacha da ma lambun dake cikinta, sun tsira daga girgizar kasa, da muquwar guguwa, da ma boma-boman Yakın Duniya na Biyu, lokacin kanwar Chekhov, watau Maria ce ke duba ta. Bayan mutuwa Maria, shekarar 1957, sai gwamnatin Daular Soviet, ta karbi gidan, ta kuma tanade shi, a matsayin wurin ajiyar kayayyakin tarihi, domin karrama rayuwa da ayyukan Chekhov.

Lokacin kuma da Daular Soviet ta ruguje, sai aka samu tsaiko ga bayar da kudaden kula da gidan ajiyar kayayyakin tarihin, a shekarar 1991. Tuni kuma gidan ya shiga wani mawuyacin halin lalacewa.

A ranar 29, ga watan Janairun shekarar 2010, watau ranar zagayowar shekarar haihuwar Chekhov, ta 150, Ofishin Jakadancin Kasar Amirkha, dake Birnin Kiev, ya bayyana bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirkha dubu39, ta hannun Asusun Jakadan Amirkha, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, da nufin tallafa wa farfado da fadar ta White Dacha.

An yi amfani da wannan gudunmawar, domin farfado da cikin gidan wannan mashahurin mawallafi, ciki har da labulai, da kujerun zama, da tuma-kaasan teburan cin abincin da aka kawata, yayinda aka baje su, domin tunawa da dakunan. Manufar wannan aikin, ita ce a sake farfado da kyawon yadin, na asali, wanda ya bace, aka daina amfani da shi, fiye da shekaru 110, domin kuma a bai wa baki sanin yadda gidan na Chekhov yake, a lokacin da yake raye.

Ana sa ran wannan gudunmawa, za ta taimaka, ba ga farfado da kayayyakin alatun cikin fadar ta White Dacha, kadai ba, har ma ta bullo da wata sha'awa ga masu yawon shakatawa, a cikin gidan. Ofishin Jakadancin Amirkha, na fatan sake farfado da kyawon fadar ta Chekhov, zai ci gaba da inganta sunan da garin Yalta ya yi, a matsayin wani zangon harkokin kasuwancin duniya, da kuma bunkasa tattalin arzikin gida.



A kasa: Fadar Anton Chekhov ce, ta White Dacha, a shekarar 1901. A dama: Hoton Anton Chekhov ne, da Osip Braz ya dauka, a shekarar 1898. A gefe: dakin karatun Chekhov ne, a shekarar 2011. Daga ciki kuma: Anton Chekhov ne, a cikin dakin karatunsa, dake fadar ta White Dacha, a shekarar 1900.



“A zagayowar shekaru 150, da haihuwar Chekhov, an samu masu kaunarsa, daga kowane lungu na duniya. Wannan ya tuna min da wani baitin wasan

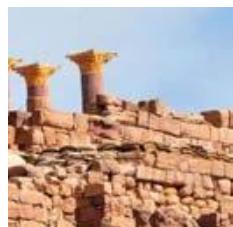
kwaikwayo, a cikin watan The Cherry Orchard, lokacin dda wani dalibin Trofimov, ya fada wa Anya, wata diyar wani gidan attajirai cewa, 'Idan da a ce za ki fara sabuwar rayuwa, a wannan lokacin, kina tsammanin ba za ki fara mado da da ba ne ...?' wannan aikin, shine na farko, da aka fara, a karkashin aikina na jakada, kuma yana da muhimmancin gaske, a cikin zuciyata." In ji Jakadan Kasar Amirka, a Kasar Ukraine, John F. Tefft.



GABAS TA TSAKIYA



IRAQ



JORDAN



LEBANON

IRAQ



Daga gefe: Fadar Kudu ce, ta tsohon Birnin Babylon, daga sama. A hagu: Kwararru ne, game da kayayyakin tarihin gadon Kasar Iraqi, suke koyon yadda ake tantance yanayin Wurin Ibada na Nabu-sha-Khare, a lokacin wani taron

kara junar sani, don tallafa wa gudunmawar da Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi ya bayar.

TSOHON BIRNIN BABYLON YA FARFADO

Tsohon Yankin Babylonia — yana tsakiyar kogunan Tigris ne, da na Euphrates, a kudancin Kasar Iraqi, a wannan zamanin — inda nan ne, ake tsammanin duniya ta fara. Babban birnin na Babylonia, shine Babylon, garin da ya cika, ya yi bunkasar da shahararren malamin ilmin fasfalar nan, na Kasar Greek, Aristotle, ya tabbatar da cewa, garin ya wuce duk wata kasa, ba ma takwaransa ba.

Nan ne kuma babban birnin sarakuna irin su Hammurabi, da Nebuchadnezzar, a can kudancin kogin Mesopotamia, tun daga Karni na 18, har ya zuwa shekara ta shida, kafin zuwan Annabi Isa, (B.C.E.), garin na Babylon kuma, na daya daga cikin manyan, kuma hansihañ garuruwa, a duniya.

Lokacin da fadinsa ma, bai wuce hekta 900 ba, garin na Babylon ya yi tashe a matsayin wata cibiyar al'adu, da kirkiro da ayyukan fasaha, kuma akwai dakunan karatu, da wuraren gudanar da bauta, da ma kayayyakin alfarma, na sarauta. An san jama'ar garin, da gawurta kan sanin ilmin taurari, da lissafi, da al'adu, da kuma gine-gine. Shahararren lambun nan, mai lilo, watau "*Hanging Gardens of Babylon*" — na daya daga cikin Abubuwan Mamaki, Bakwai dake Tsohon Zamanin Duniya — wadanda aka ce, an gina su ne, a cikin harabar birnin. Birnin na Babylon, ya yi sunan kasancewa katafarengar in da babu irinsa, a wannan lokacin, har ya zuwa lokacin Daular Romawa.

A yau, kuma, sai dai burbushin kufan wannan gawurtaccen gari. Rusassun gine-ginensa, na nan, misalin kilomita 90, daga kudancin Birnin Baghdad. Tun kuma lokacin da aka kafa garin, dubban shekaru da suka wuce, garin na Babylon ke fama da yaki, da mugunyar barna. Shahararrun kayayyakin tarihi, irin na Kofar Ishtar, da wurin gudanar da ibada, na Nabu-sha-Khare, da cikin Kuryar ganuwar birnin, na da bukatar a farfado da su, matuka, ko don dakatar da lalacewarsu. Amma, har yanzu, an kekasa kasar amince cewa, wannan wurin, yana daga cikin wuraren Tarihi na Duniya, domin, wai, ba shi da iyaka, ko wani cikakken tsarin abinda za a farfado da shi, da kuma harkokin tsaron tabbatar dorewar harkokin shakatawa.

A shekarar 2010, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirkha, dake Birnin Baghdad, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirkha, miliyan biyu, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirkha, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, ga masana hakowa, da tanadin kayayyakin tarihi, a karkashin kasa, da kulawa da muhalli, da kuma bayar da horo ga jama'ar kasar ta Iraqi, dangane da tanadin duk wani ginin dake doron kasa.

Asusun Kayayyakin Tarihi, na Duniya, na gudanar da wadansu ayyuka, na shekaru hudu, tare da hadin gwiwar Ofishin Jakadancin Kasar Amirkha, da kuma hadin hannun Hukumar Kula da Kayayyakin Al'adu da Tarihi, ta Iraq. Tallafin kuma ya ci gaba da samar da wallaffun kasidu, da kuma daidaita wadansu manyan gine-ginen dake birnin na Babylon. Har ila yau, zai bai wa masu tone-tonen karkashin kasar damar da za su magance duk wata illar da magudanun ruwa za su yi, ga Kofar ta Ishtar, da wuraren gudanar da ibada, da dama; da inganta kula da irin yadda ake tafiyar da harkokin muhalli; da kuma ma'aikatan hukumar ta gwamnati, ta yadda za a karfafa wa kasar ta Iraq, wajen tanadin kayayyakin al'adunta, da na tarihi, domin magada, da kuma samun alfanun yawon shakatawa, ta fannin tattalin arziki.



A sama, hagu: Ma'aikatan Kasar Iraq ne, ke share babbar farfajiyar wurin gudanar da ibadar nan, na Nabu-sha-Khare, a lokacin da ake aikin tanadin da tallafin ke taimaka wa, a shekarar 2010. Kasa, daga hagu: Ma'aikatan Kasar

Iraq ne, ke tallabar wani labubun sashen ganuwar cikin garin, a matsayin ayyukan da Asusun Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihin, na Duniya, ke tanada. A kasa daga dama: Hoton Kofar ce, ta Ishtar, na ainihi, da rariyar da aka gina, tare da

ita. Daga dayan gefe, can sama: Wannan katafarengunkin, na tun lokacin shekara ta shida, kafin zuwan Annabi Isa, (B.C.E.), inda zaki ke gaida mutanen da suka ziyarci birnin na Babylon; da kuma kufan gine-ginen Fadar Arewa, ta tsohon birnin na Babylon, da ba a taba yi wa kwaskwarima ba.

“Tare da hadin gwiwar gwamnatin Kasar Iraq, da kuma Asusun Kula da Kayayyakin Tarihi, na Duniya, da Asusun Jakadun Amirkha, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, ake gudanar da wannan gyare-gyare, da kulawa da muhalli, da kuma bayar da horon dabarun tanadar tsohon wurin da aka kafa birnin Babylon, da kuma tanadin kyawawan kayayyakin tarihin kasar ta Iraq, domin magada.” In ji Jakadan Kasar Amirkha, a Kasar Iraq, Robert Stephen Beecroft.



JORDAN



Daga gefe: Wurin gudanar da ibada ne, na Zakuna Masu Fika-fiki, (Winged Lions), lokacin da ake kafa wani ginshiki da wuraren wucin-gadi, domin a kwaikwayi gine-ginen, na asali. A hagu: Wurin bautar Winged Lions ne, dake Birnin Petra, na tun karnin farko, a zuwan Annabi Isa, C.E.

WURIN BAUTAR WINGED LIONS YA MIKE

Can, saman kerewar ganuwar ta birnin na Petra, a cikin Kasar Jordan, ta yau, akwai wadansu jajayen duwatsu biyu, da suke kwalli, da kuma wani sifiyon gumakan wadansu zakuna, masu fika-fiki, na abinda aka taba cewa nan ne, babban birnin Daular Nabataea. Mai yiwuwa zakunan na karnin farko ne, na wurin bautar ta Zakuna Masu Fika-fiki, daya daga cikin gawurtattun gine-ginen birnin, dake da mamakin da har aka amince masa da zama wurin tarihi na Kayayyakin Tarihin Duniya, na Kungiyar UNESCO, a shekarar 1985, da kuma daya daga cikin Sababbin Abubuwan Mamaki, Bakwai, na Duniya, a shekarar 2007.

Da rabin ginin, a kuma rabin wanda ya fado, a kan duwatsu, duka birnin na Petra, zagaye yake da tuddai, da kuma wani ramin gefen rafin da ya yi ma sa garkuwa, wanda wata kariya ce, ta musamman, daga mahara, a dubban shekarun da suka wuce. Kodayake, mutane sun mamaye wurin, tun lokacin

zamunna, jama'ar birnin na Nabataea ne, suka sassaki duwatsun, har suka zama gari.

Jama'ar na Birnin Nabataea, makiyaya ne daga Arewacin Arabia, da suka samu wurin zama, a yankunan kasashen na Jordan, da Israel da Saudi Arabia, tun kusan shekaru 600 B.C.E. Jama'ar na Nabataea ne suka gina wannan birnin, na Petra, a tsakanin Tekun Bahar Maliya, da kuma tekun da ta fi ko'ina zurfi, a doron kasa, watau *Dead Sea*, inda harkokin al'adun kabilu, da dama, ya shahara. A dan tsakanin na mahadar tsohuwar Kasar Arabia, da Masar, da kuma yankin Phoenicia, na Kasar Syria, Birnin na Petra, na daga cikin manyan cibiyoyin harkokin kasuwancin dake sayar da siliki, daga Kasar China, da kayayyakin kanshi, na Kasar India, da kuma turare daga Kasar Arabia.

Kamar yadda attajiran na birnin Nabataea suka azurta da hada-hadar tagulla, haka suka azurta da al'adunsu. Jama'ar na birnin na Nabataea, sun aro al'adun addini, daga takwarorinsu na yankin tekun Mediterranea, da bauta irin ta gumakan Romawan Greek, (GrecoRoman), da kuma yin caffa ga gumakan Larabawa, kafin zuwan Addinin Islam. Tsofaffin gine-ginen birnin na Petra, wata gagarumar alama ce, ta irin wadannan addinan, da kuma sha'awar al'adu. Idan kuma aka hada kyawawan gine-ginen na Helleni, tare da gagarumin salon gine-ginen wuraren gudanar da ibadun al'adar, ta mutanen Nabataea, da kaburburansu, to, birnin na Petra, na daya daga cikin manyan biranen dake da gawurtattun gine-gine, a duniya.

Bayan kuma wadannan dogayen wuraren gudanar da bautar, da kaburburan, daya daga cikin abubuwan mamakin birnin, shine hazikansu, na kula da albarkatun ruwan da ake tattarawa, a kuma yi ma sa hanya, ta waadansu kadarkai, da tafkuna, da magunan madatsun ruwa — da ma aiwatar da hakan, domin ganin an bunfasa samar da wuraren da ruwa ke kwantawa, a cikin yankin na sahara.

Matsafar ta Winged Lions, dake birnin na Petra, wadda ke da jerin manya-manyan ginshikai, ta taba zama wurin gudanar da addinan dake da wurin ajiyar kundaye, da zauruka, da wuraren kwana, kazalika da gine-ginen lu'u-lu'u, da karafa, da kuma shagunan yin zane-zane. Birnin, wanda aka gina a cikin Karni na 27, C.E., yana da wuraren gudanar da bauta, wadanda, a fizge, ke nunin irin yadda jama'ar na Nabataea suka gudanar da rayuwa. Yayinda har yanzu ba a gano manufar wannan wurin gudanar da ibada ba, kayayyakin tarihi sun nuna cewa, mai yiwuwa na gumakan yankin Isis ne, na Kasar Masar, na allolin samun yaduwa, ko kuma gumakan Al-Uzzá, na kafin zuwan Addinin Islam, wadanda jama'ar na Nabataea, suka alakanta da gumakan inganta jima'a, na Kasar Greek.

Birnin na Petra yana can ne, karshen wani siririn rafin da ya kare shi daga duk wani hari. Iska da ruwan sama, da ambaliya, duk sun rarake duwatsun, sun kuma rubar da gefen duwatsun dake bai wa birnin martabarsa. Alamu sun nuna cewa, akwai wata girgizar kasar da ake yi, a Karni na 363 C.E. wadda ta wargaza wurin gudanar da ibadar na Winged Lions.

A yau, wurin ibadar na fama da barazanar cunkoson ‘yan yawon shakatawa. A shekarar 2011, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka, dake Birnin Amman, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, ya bai wa Cibiyar Nazarin Zamantakewa, da Inganta Kayayyakin Tarihi ta Kasar Jordan, gudunmawar dolar Amirka dubu 600, domin daidaitawa, da kuma gyara da ma kara sanin wurin ibadar na Winged Lions. An kuma yi amfani da wannan gudunmawar, wajen horar da kwararrun jama’ar kasar ta Jordan, game da tanadin kayayyakin tarihi, da ilmantar da su, game da muhimmancin irin wadannan wuraren.

Jakadan Amirka, a Kasar ta Jordan, Stuart E. Jones, ya nuna amincewarsa da wannan aikin, da zai kula dfaukaka darajar wurin, a idanun jama’ar kasar ta Jordan, kazalika da masu yawon shakatawa, na duniya. “Ta hanyar wannan aikin, magadanmu, na Kasar Jordan, da kuma baki, daga ko’ina cikin duniya, za su ci gaba da jin dadī, da mamakin abubuwan da za su sani, daga ainihin al’ummar ta Nabataea — da irin hazikanci da kuma albarkar da ta yi yadon zuwa wannan zamanin na Kasar Jordan.”

Manajojin aikin, sun yi wani koñkari na musamman, da ya shafi matan yankin karkarar, dangane da aikin sake farfadowar, ta hanyar ba su aikin da za su taimaka wajen ciccika da dinkawa buhunan rairayin da suke da muhimmanci ga aikin. Akwai ma wani karin gudunmawar na dolar Amirka dubu 83, da 700, da hukkumar AFCP, ta bayar, domin tallafa wa Asusun Birnin Kasa, game da sake farfado da tsaffarin madatsun ruwan Birnin na Nabataea, da kare baki daga ambaliya, da kuma zaizayar da ruwa ke yi.

Gwamnatin Kasar Amirka na fatan wannan taimako zai taimaka, wajen bunkasa ci gabon tattalin arzikan Kasar Jordan, inda ake samun gagarumar kwararowar ‘yan yawon shakatawa. Bisa kuma ga daidaitawa da tanadar wannan wurin, da kuma inganta irin abubuwan da bakin ke son sani, ya kamata a kara yayata tashen wuraren yawon shakatawar, na wurin gudanar da ibadar, na Winged Lions.



Daga sama: Matan yankin ne, ke ciccikawa da finke buhunan rairayin dake da muhimmaci ga daidaitawa da kuma kare lafiyar wurin ibadar. A kasa: Tawagar dake gudanar da aiki ce, na kakkafa ginshikan wucin-gadi, a lokacin aikin na wurin ibadar ta Winged Lions. A dayan gefe: Dinkakkun buhunan rairayi ne, da matan yankin suna ciccika, domin in wani kadarkon kare gabon wurin ibadar na Winged Lions.



A hagu: Ginshikai ne, na wucin-gadi, da aka kakkafa, a wurin, domin su taimaka, wajen gwada tabbacin aikin da za a yi, da kuma gane yadda za a cimma biyan bukata. A kasa: Tawagar aikin ce, ke kakkafa, samfurin manyan sassan wurin ibadar na Winged Lion, a saman ginshikan na wucin-gadi. A dayan gefen kuma, da hagu: Jajjayen duwatsun nan ne, dake nuna alamar Birnin na Petra; sai kuma Baitulmali, kamar yadda ake hango ta daga Kofar Siq, ko kuma babbar kofa.

“Birnin Petra, na daya daga cikin manyan wuraren da ake tunawa, a doron kasa. Tattaki, zuwa cikin kofar ta jajjayen duwatsun na Siq, a zo har ya zuwa tsohuwar ‘Baitulmalin’, a karo na farko, ba karamin abin sha’awa ba ne. Babbar farfajiyar bayan kofar ta Siq, na kuma bayar da zimma da irin amfaninta na ci gaba da tanadar wannan gagarumin aiki, na duniya. Yin aiki da jami’ai, masana, da kuma kungiyoyin al’ummar dake taimaka wa tanadin wannan wurin tarihi, na Kayayyakin Tarihi na Duniya, a Kasar Jordan, wata alfarma ce, da kuma abin sha’awa.” In ji Jakadan Amirka, a Kasar Jordan, Stuart E. Jones.



LEBANON



Daga gefe: Wata 'yar rumfa ce, ta duwatsun lu'u lu'un a aka yi wa kwaskwarima, a bakin kofar shiga ginin na Mujami'ar Saint Theodore, da aka gina, a karni na 11, ko na 12. A hagu: Kuryar Mujami'ar ce ta Saint Theodore, dake kauyen Behdaiyat, na garin Jbeil, na Kasar Lebanon.

SAKE FARFADO DA ALATUN DAULAR BYZANTINE

Tsohon garin kabilar Phoenicia, dake Byblos, na kasar Lebanon ta yau, ya taba shahara, wajen kawata wuraren ibadar mabiya addinin kirista. Lokacin kuma da addinin kiristan ya yadu, a yankin, lokacin karni na farko, wadansu sababbin shiga addinin, sun bayyana imaninsu, ta hanyar zane-zanen fentin kwalkwalin bangayen duk wata mujami'a.

Daga kuma cikin aikin daya rage, babu wanda ya fi ban sha'awa irin wadanda ke Mujami'ar ta Saint Theodore, dake kauyen Behdaiyat, na garin Jbeil, na kasar ta Lebanon. Mujami'ar, wadda aka fi sani da Mujami'ar Mar Tadros, da Saint Theodore, an bayyana ta da cewa, tana daya daga kwawawan tsofaffin misalan gine-ginen tarihin da suka yi saura, a Kusancin Gabas. Yayinda ita mujami'ar, kanta, an gina ta ne, a karni na 11 ko na 12, inda ake tsammanin ta samo asali ne, tun a cikin karni na 13, wadda kuma tana daga cikin misalan

masu kyawawan zane-zanen fentin wuraren ibada na mujami'un gadon Kasar Syria.

Wani sanannen mayaci a duniya, na Kasar Faransa, mai suna Ernest Renan, wanda ya ziyarci mujami'ar ta Saint Theodore, a farkon karni na 19, ya bayyana cewa, mujami'ar da na da "bukatar kulawa," kuma ya ce, kwalliyar da aka yi ma ta, "ta kai a ce tana daga cikin manyan misalan zane-zanen Kasar Syria."

Duk da irin yadda aka daina amfani da ita, tun lokacin zamunna, a halin yanzu, mujami'ar ta Saint Theodore, ita ce babban wurin ibada, na gado, ga al'ummar mabiya addinin kiristan dake yankin. Ana amfani da mujami'ar, don yin ibadar ranar Lahadi, da sauran ibadu. A lokacin tarihinta, na fiye da shekaru 900, kuma, mujami'ar, da kayayyakin alatunta, sun abka cikin wani mawuyacin hali. A lokutta, da dama, mabannata sun dusar da zane-zanenta. Hatta ma, cikakkar ma'anarsu, ta raunana zane-zanen, inda aka yi ta mugun fokarin sake farfado da shi, a sukukuce, amma, ba a samu wata sa'a ba. Haka gurbacewar yanayi ta ci gaba da raunana wadannan zane-zanen, masu laulayi.

Bisa ga sanin kwaikkwaran muhimmancin al'adun mujami'ar, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirkha, dake Birnin Beirut, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirkha dubu 44, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirkha, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, a shekarar 2009, domin tallafa wa ajiyar kasidu, da goggewa, da kuma sake farfado da kayayyakin alatun na mujami'ar ta Saint Theodore. An kuma kammala aikin a cikin watan Yunin shekarar 2010.

A ranar 28, ga watan Yunin shekarar ta 2010, Jakadan Kasar Amirkha, na lokacin, Michele J. Sison, da Ministan Al'adu, na Kasar Lebanon, Salim Wardy, sun yi rangadin mujami'ar, domin bikin kammala aikin, na farfado da kayayyakin alatun. Masanin nazarin haiko kayayyakin tarihin dake karkashin kasa, wanda ke zaune, a birnin Beirut, Isabelle Skaf, na wurin, ya kuma yi kiran kan "aikin ya sake farfado da wadannan boyayyun kayayyakin alatu, na gadon jama'ar Kasar Lebanon."

Gwamnatin Kasar Amirkha, na jin dadin bayar da taimakon tanadin irin wadannan zane-zane, masu daraja, domin magada. Har ila yau, ta na fatan sake farfadower zai hanzarta bunkasar tattalin arziki, a yankin, ta fannin karuwar yawon shakatawa. A gaskiya, mujami'ar ta Mar Tadros, za ta zama mai rike da kambin wurin da ake zuwa yawon shakatawa, a yankin, wadda tun cikin karni na 11, da na 12, take da mujami'u.



A sama, daga hagu: Yanayin garin Jbeil ne, na Kasar Lebanon. A kasa, hagu kuma: Wani jami'i ne, na tawagar dake aikin farfado da alatun na tsohuwar mujami'ar. A kasa kuma: Wadansu sassa ne, na kayayyakin alatun, masu laulayi, da aka fiddo, domin "gwada gyaransu," a lokacin aikin gyaran. Daga dayan gefe kuma: Zane-zanen ne na Saint Theodore, a kan doron da aka yi sani da Mar Tadros, kafin (hagu), bayan da aka gyara.



"Mujami'ar Saint Theodore, ta na Kauyen Behdaidat ne, na Birnin Jbeil, dake Kasar Lebanon, inda nan ne, aka fi samun kyawawan kayayyakin alatun gado, na al'ummaar Kasar Syria, a duniya. Don haka, farfado da su, na da muhimmanci, ga tariihin Kasar ta Lebanon, muna kuma farin cikin Kokarta bayar da gudunmawar yin haka." In ji Jakadan Kasar Amirka, a Kasar Lebanon, Maura Connelly.



KUDU DA TSAKIYAR ASIA



AFGHANISTAN



NEPAL



TURKMENISTAN

AFGHANISTAN



Daga dayan gefen: Kuryar Cibiyar Ilmi ce ta Herat, tushen duk wani abinda ya faru, a Karni na 4, B.C.E. A hagu: Ma'aikata ne ke tattalar tubullan da aka gina ma'ajiyar wata mujami'a, a arewa maso yamacin gidajen cibiyar ilmin.

CETO YA KAWO GA CIBIYAR ILMI TA HERAT

Birnin Herat, yana nan ne, a yankin Kasar Afghanistan, ta yanzu, a wajen wata hanyar zangon harkokin kasuwanci da ake kira Silk Road, wadda ta kasance wata cibiyar harkokin al'adu da kasuwanci, tun shekaaru 500 B.C.E. Al'adu da kimiyya sun bunkasa, a wannan birni, wanda aka sani da dimbin kyawawan al'adun na kade-kade, da falasfa, da rubutun lankwasa, da zane-zane, da nazarin sararin samaniya, da kuma lissafi.

An yi imanin cewa, kafin Alexander the Great ya kama wannan garin, daga hannun tsohuwar daular Persia, ta Achaemenids, a wajen shekaru 330 B.C.E. da kuma gudunmawar ci gabon dake zagaye da wurin, sai da kyar. Cikin abubuwan ci gabon da Alexander ya yi, a cibiyar ta ilmi, wadanda sun zama manya ga tarihin Birnin na Herat. Cibiyar ta lalace, babu gyara, tun daga farni na 11, har ya uwa na 13, lokacin da shugabannin rundunonin Turkmen, da na Mongols da

kuma na shugaban Turkic, watau Timur ke nan, suka riƙa kai wa garin yaƙi. sai ya zuwa ƙarni na 14 ne, wannan al’amari ya tsagaita, lokacin da aka fara sake giggina wadsansu wurare, a Birnin na Herat, da har ya zama cibiyar al’adu da kuma karatun addinin Islam.

Cibiyar, ta Qala e Ikhtyaruddin, a yau, na daya daga cikin gine-gine mafiya tsufa, a tarihin cibiyar ilmin ta Birnin Herat. Cibiyar, mai tsawon mita 250, da fadin mita 70 meters, ta ƙunshi manyan sassa biyu, dake da gine-gine da dama, da wata farfajiya, da kuma hasumiyoyin laka, har 18, da aka gina bangare, masu tsawon mita 16, a wuraren.

A lokacin dogon tarihinta, cibiyar ilmin, na ta amfani da gidan sarauta, da baitulmali, da gidan kurkuku, da kuma mayan bindigori. Dimbin shekarun tashe-tashen hankula, da watsin da aka yi ta ita, ya sanya gine-ginen suka ruguje, amma, cibiyar ilmin ta na nan, a matsayinta, na wuraren yawon shakatawa, har ya zuwa shekarun 1970, ga masu neman sanin kyakkyawan tarihin kasar ta Afghanistan.

A sakamakon wani yakin da aka share shekaru talatin, ana yi, sai Ma’akatar Watsa Labaru da Al’adu ta Afghanistan, ta karbi wurin, a shekarar 2005 tare kuma da Asusun Al’adu, na Aga Khan, (AKTC), aka fara aikin sake farfadowa da tanadin wannan cibiyar ta ilmi.



Daga hagu: Tsakiyar rufin kwararon dake tsakanin sama da ƙasan cibiyar ilmi ke nan. A dayan gefan, daga hagu: Aikin kayan alatun bangare Timurid, na gyaran da ake yi wa Cibiyar Ilmin ta Herat; sai kuma sashen cibiyar daga bangon arewa, da dabe da kuma hasumiyar Timurid. Domin taimaka wa wannan burin, da kuma mawuyacin aikin, Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tattalin Kayayyakin Tarihi, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirka miliyan saya da dubu 200, na tsawon shekaru hudu, da aka kammala aikin, a shekarar 2011, lokacin da aka sake bude cibiyar ilmin ta Qala e Ikhtyaruddin, ga jama’a.

Lokacin aikin farfadower, na shekaru hudu, daruruwan masu aikin hannu, na kasar ta Afghanistan suka yi aiki da hukumar AKTC, domin yin amfani da tubullan kasa, da aka kona, da kuma dabarun gine-gine, da ganowa da kuma

tanadar harsashen manyan gine-ginen wurin, uku, na asali, da kuma gyaran magudanun ruwan sama, da sake kirkiro bangaye da kofofin da suka dace, da ginin, da zayyana, na asalin katafare zauren na al'adu.

Wani hadfin gwiwa da gwamnatin Kasar Jamus ne, wanda kuma ya bayar da tallafin dolar Amirka miliyan daya da dubu 200, da kuma bayar da kudaden inganta sabon wurin ajiya da nunin kayayyakin tarihin kasar ta Afghanistan, a wannan wurin, ya farfado da cibiyar ta ilmi.

Lokacin da aka kammala sabon aikin cibiyar, da kuma wurin ajiyar kayayyakin tarihin da aka bude a shekarar 2011, wadansu baki, su 200, sun shiga sahun wakilan gwamnatin Kasar Afghanistan, da kuma tsohon Jakadan Kasar Amirka, Ryan Crocker, da sauran jami'an Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka, da ma wakilan kasashen waje, wajen bikin sake farfado da wannan gagarumin aikin na kayayyakin gadon kasar ta Afghanistan.

“Kamar yadda Cibiyar Ilmin ta Herat, ta kasance wata jigon juriya, a kasar ta Afghanistan, haka kuma take wata alama, ta juriyar sadaukar da kan gwamnatin Kasar Amirka, dangane da inganta kasar ta Afghanistan,” in ji Crocker. “Muna fatan, wata rana, lokacin da baki da kasar ta Afghanistan, suka fahimci maziyarta, na duniya, na iya zuwa nan, domin sanin wadansu kyawawan al'amurra, game da kasar ta Afghanistan, da ma jin dadin kyawon yanayin wannan kasar.”

Sake farfado da cibiyar ta Qala e Ikhtyaruddin, wata alama ce, ta irin gagarumin kokarin da gwamnatin Kasar Amirka ke yi, na tanadar kayayyakin al'adun gadon kasar ta Afghanistan. Tun kuma shekarar 2010, kasar ta Amirka ke bayar da gudunmawar fiye da dolar Amirka miliyan tara, domin sake farfado da wurare, a kasar, ciki har da Masallacin Shish Nal, dake Birnin Darb e Malik, da wani Masallacin na Karni na 19, mai suna Goldasta, da ma Masallacin Mullah Mahmud, da aka gina a Karni na 17, a Birnin Kabul, da Masallacin Khoja Rokhband, dake tsakiyar Birnin Herat, da kuma Lambun nan, mai tarihi, na Bagh-e Babur, da kuma dandalin Tsibirin Sher-e-Darwaza, na kudancin Birnin Kabul.

“Cibiyar Ilmi, ta Qala e Ikhtyaruddin, dake Birnin Herat, na Kasar Afghanistan, na da muhimman gine-gine da kayayyakin tarihi. Kasar Amirka, na alfaharin bayar da gudunmawar sake farfado da wadannan gawurtattun wurare, da ma wadansu alamomin tarihin na dimbin shekaru, dake kasar ta Afghanistan.” In ji, Jakadan Kasar Amirka, dake Kasar Afghanistan. James Cunningham.

NEPAL



A dayan gefen: Wata shigifar wani rufi ne, na ginin Fadar Patan, lokacin da aka gyara ta. A hagu: Ginin Fadar ta Patan ne, na tun Karni na 17.

FARFADO DA FADAR PATAN

Lalata abubuwani tarihi, na jiya, da yau, a Kasar Nepal, inda ake da kayayyakin al'adu, na daga cikin rayuwar yau, da kullum, ta mutanenta. An shafe dimbin shekaru, Kasar ta Nepal, na bisa matsayinta, na sauran hanyoyin zangon hada-hadar ciniki, a tsakanin kasashen China da India, amma, har yanzu, kasar ta kadaice wa sauran kasashen duniya, har sai lokacin da jirgin saman harkokin kasuwanci, na farko, ya sauwa, a kasar, a shekarun 1950. A yau, kasar ta Nepal, na nunin al'amurran jiya da yau: na auratayya tsakanin mabiya addinan Hindu da Buddha, inda fasahar zamani, ta duniya, da fasahaar dogon zamani ke karakaina da juna, da kuma tsofaffin al'adun da suka shahara, a wannan zamanin, a barikance.

Babu inda ke da runguntsumin kayayyakin gado, irin a fadar Patan. Fadar, wadda Daular Malla ta gina, a cikin Karni na 17, ta na daya daga cikin gidajen fada, uku, da suka rage a yankin Fadamar Kathmandu, kuma ana tsammanin, daya daga cikin kyawawan misalan gine-ginen gidajen sarautu, da kuma wuraren bautar dake Kudancin Asia. Fadar, na daga cikin wuraren da Sashen Kula da Kayayyakin Gadon Tarihi, na Kungiyar UNESCO, ya amince da shi, tun shekarar 1979.

Kabilar Newars — wadansu dadaddun zama, a wurin — ne suka gina Fadar ta Patan, a lokacin da suke fama da canje-canjen zamanin al'adu da siyasa. Wannan ne ma, ya sanya, mafi yawan kayayyakin tarihin al'adu da gine-ginen

kabilar ta Newars, suna nan, a yankin Nepal, wadanda suka shahara game da sana'o'in hannu, da zane-zane da sarrafa itatuwa da tubulla da karafa, yadda suke so. Wani mawallafi kan harkokin gine-gine, Lucinda Lambton, ya bayana, karara, cewa, kabilar ta Newar na sarrafa wadannan kayayyaki, tamkar: "Tukar igiya, wannan na murde da wannan, da kayayyakin siffofin gumakan giwaye, da samaryar dawakai, da surar tsuntsaye, a kan wadsansu abubuwa, da wutsiyar kwale-kwale, da lankwasar macijai, da takubban da ake girgizawa, da zakuna, zaune-kuri, da surorin farautar damisu, da abubuwa, da dama, masu siffar kadoji, da sauransu. Suna kuma cura kawuna, a jikin ginshikan da ake sanyawa, a bakin kofofi; da kuma dubban ire-iren ganyaye da furen kallo. Da wuya kuma su sake maimaita siffar wata hallitar.

Abin takaici, dimbin shekarun da aka share, ba a kula da su, da kuma lalacewar gine-gine, kazalika da rashin kulawar al'umma, dangane da irin yadda za a aiwartar da gyare-gyarensu, ya sanya Fadar ta Patan ta lalace. Bugu da kari, an samu wadsansu manyan girgizar kasa, a shekarun 1833 da 1934, da suka wargaza gine-ginen. A shekarar 2009, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirkha dake Birnin Kathmandu, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirkha dubu 900, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirkha, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, domin taimaka wa sake farfado da wurin, ya kuma bayar da wani karin dolar Amirkha dubu 200, na a ci gaba da aikin. Tunanin hukumar AFCP, na sake farfado da gine-ginen Fadar ta Patan, wata alama ce, ta irin kokarin da gwamnatin Kasar Amirkha ke yi, na taimaka wa al'ummar ta Nepal, wajen tanadar kayayyakinsu, na gado. Sauran ayyukan, na da, sun hada da gogewa da kuma sake farfado wadsansu kayayyaki, uku, na bautar addinin Buddha, da ake kira *chhortens*, ko *stupas*; da sake farfado da Machali Pati, wani gidan da masu kawo ziyara ga gunkin addinin Hindu, ke hutawa; da sake farfado da Nag Bahal Hiti, wani tsohon wurin dake bayar da ruwa, a Fadamar ta Kathmandu.

Al'ummar Nepal, sun yi ammanar Asusun Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, na Fadamar Kathmandu, ya kula da farfado da dimbin ayyuka. Asusun, wanda wai farfesa kan harkokin gine-gine, mai suna Eduard Sekler, da wani masanin harkokin na gine-gine, dan Kasar Amirkha, Erich Theophile, suka kafa tun farkon shekarun 1990, ya farfado da dimbin manya-manyan kayayyakin tarihi da al'adu, a Kasar ta Nepal, ciki har da fiye da gine-gine 16, a yankin fadar ta Patan.

Aikin da hukumar ta AFCP ta bayar da kudaden gudanarwa, ya fi mayar da hankali ne, kan gine-ginen dake cikin farfajiyar fadar, ciki har da wani dan sararin da aka kebe, tun cikin Karni na 17, wanda ake kira Mul Cok, wurin da asalin itacen da aka yi amfani da shi, domin gina shi, yana nan, lafiya lau; sai kuma wata kofa, ginin dutse, da aka gina, a matsayin gagara-badau, wadda aka

sake wa fasali, bayan da aka yi girgizar kasar shekarar 1934; sai kuma wani wurin saukar masu ziyarar addinin, na Karni na 19, mai suna Kot Pati; da kuma wata fada, mai bene, hawa uku, dake Bahadur Shah, wani wuri, mai salon ginin kasashen Turai, da aka mayar wurin ajiyar kayayyakin tarihi, da kuma wurin tattara kayayyakin tarihin Jami'ar Harvard, dake Kasar Nepal. Kuma, an sake farfado da wata riiyiar da aka haka, tun cikin Karni na 17, wadda, a karon farko, a cikin fiye da shekaru 40, ta fara malalo da ruwa, ta bututun dake garin Tusa Hiti.



Daga dama, zuwa hagu: Wani ginshikin da aka sassaka ne, da itace, a Fadar ta Patan; sai kuma wani dutsen da aka koda, da abin cura tubulla, da itatuwan da aka sassaka, gefe da gefe, a lokacin aikin sake farfado da fadar ta Patan; sai kuma wata riiyiar da babu mai amfani da ita sai sarki, ko kuma Tusa Hiti, da kuma sauran sassan fadar ta Patan, da aka yi wa kwaskwrima, domin jin dadin kowa da kowa. A dayan gefen: Wani dan sarari ne, na fadar ta Patan.

“Tanadin kayayyakin tarihin na Fadar Patan, ta hannun hukumar ta AFCP, bai tsaya ga kare darajar manyan muhimman al’amurran tarihin Kudancin Asia, kadai ba, har ma ya taimaka wa Kasar Nepal, wajen inganta daya daga cikin manyan wuraren ziyarar shakatawa, na duniya. muna alfaharin da muka kasance tare da Asusun Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, na Fadamar Kathmandu, bisa ga kokarinta, na kyautatawa a kuma sadaukar da kan tanadar duk wani kayan tarihin gadon dake Kasar ta Nepal.” In ji Jakadan Amirkha, Kasar Nepal, Peter W. Bodde.



TURKMENISTAN



A dayan gefen: Ma'aikata ne ke yi wa wata tulluwar kurden dake isa har ya zuwa wurin bautar Ismamut Ata, wadda aka gina, tun cikin karni na 16, ko na 17, kwaskwarima. A hagu kuma: Tubulla ne, fiye da dubu 50, da aka cura, domin gyaran wurin bautar na Ismamut Ata.

GYARAN WURIN DA HANYAR SILK ROAD TA BI

Kusan shekaru 400, da suka wuce, masu kai ziyarar addini, daga kasashen Turkmenistan, da Uzbekistan, da Kazakhstan da kuma Pakistan, kan yada zango a wurin bautar Ismamut Ata, wani wurin da masu bauta, dake Lardin Grogly, na arewacin Kasar Turkmenistan. A yau, sun zama masallatai, da wuraren ajiyar litattafai, da makarantun koyar da addinin Musulunci, da kuma wadansu gingenin wuraren gudanar da harkokin mulkin dake tuna cewa, sun taba zama wurare masu tsarki, a lokacin zamunna.

Ismamut Ata tana gefen kudancin wata famar da ruwa ke kwantawa ne, dake yankin Khorezm, wanda tsohon wurin zaman kabilar Ishrat-Kala ne, wanda aka kafa, kusan karni na 11, da na 12. Ma'anar Kalmar ta *Ishrat*, ita ce "jin dadi," wadda aka samo daga irin abinda ake ji, idan matafiya sun hau kan ita wannan hanya da ake kira Silk Road, idan suka hango wurin da ruwan ke kwantawa,

bayan sun shafe kwanaki, a cikin saharar Kara Kum. A shekarar 2006, wani kundin jagorancin tafiye-tafiye, ya bayyana wurin ziyarar kabarin wawni waliyi, mai suna Ismamut Ata, a matsayin “daya daga cikin manyan wuraren da masu ziyarar addinin ke shakar kyakkyawar iska, a kasar ta Turkmenistan, (wadda), ta kamaci a santa, da kyuau.”

Kai ziyarar addini, yana da muhimmancin gaske, wajen gudanar da ayyukan addinin Islam, a kasar ta Turkmenistan. Ginin wurin ziyarar, na Ismamut Ata, wanda aka gina, tun cikin Karni na 16, ko na 17, yana bayar da mafaka, da kuma jin dadi ga matafiya, da masu ziyarar addinin. Masu ziyarar addinin, da dama, kan ziyarci wannan wurin tarihin, wanda ya zama tamkar matsafa, a wurin ziyarar, na Ismamut Ata, wanda aka yi imanin yana da alařa da Annabi Muhammadu (SAW), da kuma wanda ya kawo addinin Islam, a kasar ta Turkmenistan. An hafikance cewa, malaman addinin Musulunci, irin su Ismamut Ata ne, suka fara gudanar da yaduwar addinin Musulunci, ba a ma yankin ba, har ma da karfafa ganin martabar al’umma.

Daya daga ciki mayan alamomin gine-ginen na zamanin zamunnan Tsakiyar Asia, sune kawa. A gefen hagun ginin, akwai wadansu tulluwa bakwai, a kan wani siririn ginin da ya kai har ya zuwa babban zauren da kabarin tunawa da Ismamut Ata yake.

Masu ziyarar kabarin, kan yi tattaki da baya-baya, har na tsawon wannan kwararon, da aka fi sani da suna *dashkeche*, ko kuma “titin dutse,” inda, a kodayaushe, suke kallon kabarin. Can kuma gefe, wani ginin ne, da dakunan dake da tulluwa, da kuma wani wurin bařin murhu, da wadansu kofofin alatun da aka yi da itace, dake nuno dan sararin wurin, mai ban sha’awa. Daga can kuma, gefen ginin, akwai wani masallacin lokacin bazara, wanda aka yi wa ginshikai, masu daurin guga, na itace, a sama, inda ake kiran sallah.

Abin takaici, dsaukacincin ginin ya lalace, a sakamakon mummunan yanayin arewacin na kasar Turkmenistan, inda ake samun hunturu, mai tsanani, wanda kan zubar da ruwan sama, da fankara. Babban zauren ma, na ginin laka, ya zube, wanda, hatta, kyawawan ayyukan da aka yi, da itace, a makarantar, ta *madrasa*, sun lalace. A gaskiya, wannan wurin tarihin, na daya daga cikin wuraren tarihi, na zamanin zamunnan da suka rage, a sakamakon yanayin na kasar Turkmenistan, da har jama'a ke gani. Duk da muhimmancin tarihi, da al'adar wurin, da kuma irin yadda yake janyo hankulan masu ziyarar addini, wurin ba ya samun kulawar jama'ar wurin da kuma na sauran duniya. Don kuma ganin an sake farfado da martabar kabarin na Ismamut Ata, da inganta wayar da kai, game da muhimmancin al'adar dake tattare da wurin, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirk, dake Birnin Ashgabat, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar

Amirka dubu 140, tun cikin shekarar 2008, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi.

Asusun na AFCP, ya taimaka wa Cibiyar Nazarin Harkokin Tarihi, ta Kasar Turkmenistan, da sauran masu nazari, suka farfado da tulluwar kwararon da ta kai har ya zuwa babban zauren, da kuma zuwa wani wurin dafa abinci, da ake kira *ashkana*, kazalika da masallatan na lokacin hunturu, da bazara.

Sake farfado da wannan kwararon, ciki da wajensa, na bukatar a cura tubulla fiye da dubu 50, da za a yi amfani da kayayyakin da ake samu, a gida, da kuma yin amfani da hanyoyin gargajiya. Yayinda ake gyaran gine-ginen wannan wurin na tarihi, a cikin wani mawuyacin hali, mafi a'ala ga wannan ƙalubale, da kuma rufin, da ma ginshikan rufin, da ƙofofi, da sauran ayyukan itacen, na bukatar kulawa.

Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka, na fatan sake farfado da kabarin na Ismamut Ata, da irin yadda za a kai ga jama'a, akai-akai, game da muhimmancin yadda wannan al'amarin tarihi da al'ada zai ƙara janyo hankulan masu ziyara, akwai bukatar jama'ar cikin gida da waje, su taimaka wa gwamnati, da jama'ar Kasar Turkmenistan, wajen karfafa darajarsu, ta hanyar sake farfado da wannan wuri na tarihi da al'adun gado.

“Kabarin na Ismamut Ata, yana da muhimmancin gaske, na kasancewa al'adun gadon kasar ta Turkmenistan da kuma Tsakiyar Asia,” in ji Robert E. Patterson Jr., Jakadan Kasar Amirka, a Turkmenistan. “Janyo hankulan dubban masu ziyarar addinin, a kowace shekara, daga kasashen Turkmenistan, da Kazakhstan da kuma Uzbekistan, wannan wurin, zai kasance wani abin tinkaho, game da addini, na kusan ƙarni goma.”

Asusun na AFCP, ya bayar da kudaden gudanar da ayyuka, da dama, a kasar ta Turkmenistan, ciki har da wanda aka yi, kwanan nan, na farfado da masallacin Mashat-Ata, daya daga cikin tsofaffin masallatan dake kasar ta Turkmenistan, na tun cikin Karni na Tara. Kasar Amirka, ta lura da irin gagarumar da wadannan wuraren za su taka, wajen arzurta kyawawan al'adun kasar ta Turkmenistan, fiye da yadda suke, a yau. “Manyan wuraren koyon ilmin na jama'ar Turkmen, dake a Mary, da Ismamut Ata, da kuma nan Mashat-Ata, na burge dimbin jinsin masu tunanin da suka kafa tushen ayyukan dab'i, da tarihin na al'ummar Turkmen,” in ji wani babban jami'in Kasar Amirka, lokacin da ya ziyci masallacin na Mashat-Ata, a wajen bikin sake bude shi, a ranar 11, ga watan Satumbar shekarar 2010.

“Masu zurfin tunani da mawallafa baitukan wakofi, irin su Dovletmamet Azadi, da Makhtumkuli da kuma Mollanepes, sun yi amfani da ilmin addinin Islam, wajen kasancewa wadanda suka hade kan kasa.”



A sama: Kuryar kabarin Ismamut Ata ne, dake nuna tulluwar kwararon, kafin a yi ma sa kwaskwarima. A kasa: Wani liman ne, zaune, a wajen sabuwar kofar da aka yi wa fenti, mai zuwa har cikin kwararon. A dayan gefe kuma, da gefen hagu: Titin dutsen ne, mai suna *dashkeche*, kafin a sake ma sa kwaskwarima;

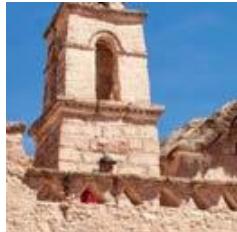
Titin dutsen, ma suna *dashkeche*, ke kai ka har ya zuwa babbani zauren da kabarin na Ismamut Ata yake.



“*Masu ziyarar addini, bila-adadin, na yin tattaki, a cikin sahara, don zuwa kabarin na Ismamut Ata, tun lokacin bullar addinin Islam. Wannan gawurtaccen gini, na musamman, yana tsakiyar yankin Asia ne. Muna alfaharin tsoma hannunmu, ga aikin sake farfado da shi, domin ya kasance wani muhimmin abin juya-halin tarihi a al’ada, na dogon lokaci, mai zuwa.*” In ji Jakadan Amirka, a Kasar Turkmenistan, Robert E. Patterson Jr.



NAHIYOYIN AMERIKA



BOLIVIA



MEXICO



PERU

BOLIVIA



Daga gefe: Mujami'ar Huchusuma ce, da aka sake yi wa kwaskwarima, a Wurin Shakatawa, na Kasa, dake Birnin Oruro, na Kasar Bolivia. A hagu kuma: Mujami'ar Curahuara de Carangas ce, wadda aka gina a shekarar 1608, wadda ta samu lakabin “the Sistine Chapel of the *Altiplano*,” saboda gawurtaccen aikin kwallyiarta.

HADA KAN AL'UMMA DON TANADAR MUJAMI'U

Kauyen Bolivia, na yankin Curahuara de Carangas, wanda yake kan tsayin mita dubu hudu, daga shimfidar teku — nan ne mazaunin Lardin Sajama, na Oruro — inda ke da tarin kananan mujami'u, warwatse ko'ina a falalen *altiplano*. Tun kafin kafuwar Kasar Columbia, wannan kauyen yake kan wata muhimmiyar hanyar da ake hada-hadar kasuwancin irin su azurfa, da madarar ma'adinin mercury, da kuma dabbobin nan, masu suna llama, dake tsakanin Birnin La Paz, na kasar ta Bolivia, ya zuwa kusa da tashar jirgin ruwan Arica, dake Kasar Chile. Ga al'ummar dake zaune a yankin na Curahuara de Carangas, kananan mujami'un suna da muhimmanci ga ayyukan

addini da kuma kasancewa cibiyoyin al'umma, na fiye da shekaru 300 da suka wuce.

Kananan mujami'un na yankin Curahuara de Carangas, da aka gina, tun cikin karni na 17, da na 18, wata alama ce ta muhimmiyar cudanyar gine-ginen magadan al'adar Aymara, ta kuma salon harkokin mulkin danniyar Kasar Spain. Masu sana'o'in hannu ne, dake wurin, suka gina wadannan kananan mujami'un, a bisa ga umurnin kwararrun maginan Kasar Spain, da kuma jami'an mujami'a, a lokacin mulkin mallakar na Kasar Spain. cosmos

An kuma gina su ne, don zama wuraren gudanar da ibada, kazalika a matsayin mazaunin kauyukan na Oruro, wadanda dsaukacinsu makiyaya ne. kodayake, kananan mujami'un na darifkar Roman Catholic ne, wadanda ke gudanar da harkokin nazarin taurari da kuma tarihin 'yan asalin Aymara, dake zaune a tsauukan na Andes, fiye da shekaru dubu biyu, suna kawata wurensu. Daya daga cikin zane-zanen mujami'ar, wanda aka fi sani da sunan Mujami'ar Curahuara de Carangas, na da ban sha'awa da kuma kawar da har ya samu sunan "mujami'ar Sistine, ta *Altiplano*."

Mutanen yankin sun kula da wadannan kananan mujami'u, tun a karshen mulkin mallakar shekarar 1842, ba tare da wani, daga waje, ya kawo taimakon a-zo-a-gani ba. A shekarun da babu wani limamin addinin kiristan da zai jagoranci kananan mujami'un, zamantakewar al'ummar ya ci gaba da mayar da hankali ne, kan su, tare da gudanar da dukan tarurrukan bizne gawawwaki, da na aure, da bukuwan al'adun gargajiya, da kuma tarurrukan gari.

Abin takaici, shekaru, arutan da aka share ana hunturu da laima, ya sanya wadannan kananan mujami'un sun lalace, kwarai da gaske, a inda wadsansu suka kusa rugujewa. Lalacewar ginshikan rufinsu, ya haifar da wani matsayi na inda iska take riike laima, daga cikinsu, wanda, daga bisani, suka kara lalata yabe da fentin bangayen mujami'ar.

A shekarun 2010 da 2012, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka, dake Birnin La Paz, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirka dubu 82, da 800, ga Darifkar Santiago de Curahuara de Carangas, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, da kuma sake farfado da kananan mujami'un na Curahuara de Carangas, ya zuwa fasalinsu, ya ainihi.

Ya zuwa yau, wadannan kudaden ke tallafa wa hadin kan, da kuma jagorancin al'umma, don sake farfado da kananan mujami'un, har goma sha daya, a kauyukan na *altiplano*, dake kasar ta Bolivia, ciki har da Mujami'ar "Sistine."

A karkashin jagorancin Limamin Kirista Gabriel Antequera, darifkar ta Curahuara de Carangas, ta yi wani gagarumin aikin kula da kudafe, da kuma

inganta tsoma hannun al'umma. Antequera ya roki taimakon jiha da kasa, baki daya, game da taimako, da kuma samun duk wani hadin kan kanan hukumomi, game da wannan aikin. Lokacin da suka yi taro, tare da jami'an ofishin jakadancin, a karo na farko, a cikin shekarun da suka wuce, ya nuna cewa, sake farfado da kanan mujami'un, na daya daga cikin manyan bukutun da ake son hanzarta yi, a Curahuara. Ganin yadda aka farfado da su, a yau, in ji shi, "mafarki ne ya zamo tabbata."

Antequera ya yi imanin cewa, aikin ya hada kawunan al'umma da iyalai, dabam aban, a dukan fadin yankin na *altiplano*. Iyalai da kan yi tattaki, zuwa manyan kauyuka, don gudanar da addu'o'in karshen mako; yanzu suna gudanar da ibadarsu ne, a kauyukansu. "Kauyawan sun ga yadda gudanar da wannan aikin ya farfado da imaninsu, suka kuma lura da muhimmancin martabobin tarihi da al'adar kanan mujami'unsu," in ji Antequera. "Yanzu suna alfahari da yankunansu, da kuma mujami'unsu."

Fabiola Ibarnegaray, wani babban kwararren jami'in kula da harkokin al'adu, na Ofishin Jakadancin dake Birnin La Paz, wanda kuma ya yi aiki, babu gajiyawa, tare da al'ummar, a dsaukacin lokacin sake farfado da kanan mujami'un, ya yi murna da irin yadda aka sadaukar da kai, da shigowar duk wanda al'amarin ya shafa. "Gudanar da aikin taimako ba ne," in ji Ibarnegaray.

Aikin, ya taimaka wa Ofishin Jakadancin na Birnin La Paz, wajen tabbatar da wata dangantaka, tare da mazauna yankin na Curahuara: wanda shugaban al'ummar ya tafi Kasar Amirka, ta hannun Shirin Shugabancin Baki na Duniya, Hukumar Ci Gaban Kasashen Duniya ta Kasar Amirka, (USAID), kuma, ta bayar da gudunmawar na'urori masu kwa'kwalwa da kujeru, ga dakin karatun al'ummar, sai kuma tsohon babban jami'in harkokin ofishin jakadancin, John S. Creamer, ya yi bikin Kirsimati, da kanan yaran yankin. Shi kuma babban jami'in, na yanzu, Larry Memmott, ya ziyarci kauyukan na Curahuara, sau da dama, domin ya halarci bukuwan al'adu, don tunawa da irin ci gabon da aka samu, na sake farfadowar, ciki har da inda ya tambayi damar Pachamama (watau Uwar Duniya), don gudanar da aikin.

Bayan da aka yi wa rukuni na biyu, na kanan mujami'un kwaskwarima, sashen Hukumar ta USAID, dake Ofishin Jakadancin na Birnin La Paz, ya wadata kudaden bunkassa tattalin arzikan al'ummar, domin kirkiro da wani shiri, na kakkafa alamomin hanyar da za su kwatanta wa masu yawon shakatawa, zuwa inda kanan mujami'un suke, da kuma bayyana muhimmancinsu. An kaddamar da alamomin, a cikin watan Maris na shekarar 2013, lokacin da wani kwararren dan Amirka, ya ziyarci wurin, dangane yanayin dorewar harkokin tattalin arzikan yawon shakatawa, ga 'yan asalin yankunan.

Daya daga cikin alfanun da ba a yi tsammani ba, daga asusun AFCP, shine gudunmawar da ta samu, a sakamakon kwaikkwaran zumuncin da ofishin jadancin ya kulla, tare da masana harkokin gine-gine, na kasar ta Bolivia, wajen aikin sake farfado da gine-ginen. Kolejin Koyar da Ilmin Gine-gine, ta Kasar Bolivia, ta gayyaci Ofishin Jakadancin na Birnin La Paz, don ya gabatar da wani baje kolin da zai nuna ayyukan Lambar Yabon Harkokin Gine-gine, ta Pritzker – wadda masana aikin gine-ginen Kasar Amirka, fiye da dubu, suka lashe. Har ila yau, baje kolin zai yi rangadin d'aukacin jami'o'in dake kasar ta Bolivia.



Daga hagu: Mujami'ar Tomarapi ce. (sa kuma ciki) hasumiyar karaurawa ce, bayan da aka sake ma ta fasali, a Wurin Shakatawa na Kasa, dake yankin Sajama, na garin Oruro, dake kasar ta Bolivia. A dayan gefen: Jama'a ne, daga kauyen Kellcata, a gaban mujami'arsu da aka yi wa kwaskarima, a garin na Oruro.



Sama, a hagu: Mujami'ar Lagunas ce, wadda aka gina tun cikin Karni na 18, aka yi wa kwaskarima. A kasa, kuma hagu: Mumbari ne, da aka yi wa kwaskarima, a Mujami'ar ta Tomarapi, dake Wurin Shakatawa na Kasa, na Sajama, a garin Oruro, na Kasar Bolivia. A kasa, kuma dama: Wakilan wata

al'umma ne, da suka taka muhimmiyar rawar sake farfado da Mujami'ar Kellcata. A dayan gefen: Wani gefe ne, na wani tsauni, ta cikin daurin gugan da aka yi wa kwaskwarima, a Mujami'ar Ojsani.

Idan banda dattakun al'adarsu, da kuma yadda suka tsara saurarenmu, da ba mu kai gare su ba. Sun amfanar da dimbin kananan al'ummomi, da wadata su da, wuraren ibada, kadai ba, har ma irin sararin da suke bukata, na inda al'umma za su taru, domin gudanar da wadansu al'amurra. Karin taimako kuma, daga Kasar Amirka, zai taimaki al'ummomin, musayar kayayyakin alatun tarihi, tare da masu yawon shakatawa, da kuma inganta wata kafar, ta bunkasa tattalin arzikan yankin da fatara ta yi katutu.” In ji, Babban Jami'in Harkokin Jakadancin Amirka, Larry Memmott.



MEXICO



A dayan gefen: Wannan jerin ginin na Tepeyahualco, wani muhimmin bangare ne, na tarihin lokacin jagorancin Limamin Kirista, Tembleque Aqueduct, a Karni na 16. A hagu: Ma'aikata ne, ke tatse ruwa, daga makubar da za a yi amfani da ita, wajen yabe, a wani aikin magudanar ruwa.

MAGUDANUN RUWA NA RARRABE AL'ADU DA JINSIN AL'UMMOMI

Can, bisa wani busashen falalen dake garin Hidalgo, na tsakiyar Kasar Mexico ne, ke da Magudanar Ruwan Father Tembleque, da aa

gina, a Karni na 16, dake shimfide, tamkar yadda aka gina ta. Bisa ga jagerancin Franciscan Friar Francisco de Tembleque, sai da aka shafe shekaru 16, ana aikin ginin madatsar ruwan, tare da leburori 400, kafin a kammala madatsar ruwan da ake tsammanin, ita ce mafi muhimanci ga dsaukacin ayyukan bayar da ruwan da ake gudanar a Karni na 16, a nahiyyoyin na Amerika.

Doguwar madatsar ruwan, ta taba dsaukar ruwa, har na tsawon kilomita 25.75, daga kuryar dutse mai aman wuta, na Tecajete, ya zuwa wurin da ma babu mutane, da ma karamar saharar yankin Otumba. Ruwan, wanda ke bulbula, daga cikin dutse, ya sanya bunkasar harkokin noman yankin, ya kuma zama wani wuri zama, na dindindin.

Daga cikin manyan abubuwang sha'awar wannan madatsar ruwa, sune wadansu duwatsun tsaunin mai aman wuta, uku, da suka yi dsauring guga: watau na Hacienda de Tecajete, da na Hacienda de Arcos, da kuma na Tepeyahualco. Daurin gugan, na kuryar kudu, watau Tepeyahualco ke nan, shine aka yi imanin babban dsauring gugan dake da daure-dsauren guga, har 67, da suka kai nisan mitoci 987, suka kuma kai tsawon mitoci 42. A cewar wata hikaya, babban dsauring gugar, ya yi fadin da zai bar jirgin ruwan yaki, ya wuce cikinsa, ko kuma duk girman Babbar Mujami'ar Birnin Mexico, ta na iya wucewa, a karkashinsa, ba tare da ta taba komai ba.

Kodayake, madatsar ruwan ta samo asali ne, da gine-ginen daular Romawa, ta kuma yi kama, matuka, da irin jama'ar wurin, da suka bayar da gudunmawar gina da, da taimaka wa ingancinta. Ba wai don an yi amfani da kayayyakin cikin gida, da dabaru, tun na kafin Hispanawa su bayyana ba, wajen ginin madatsar ruwan, madatsar ruwan na da wadansu alamomin alkalumman dake nuna al'ummomin da suka bayar da gudunmawar gininta.

Abin takaici, wannan mashahuriyar madatsar ruwan, mai dsauke da turakun gargajiya, ta abka wa rashin kulawa, a cikin 'yan shekarun nan, a sakamakon canjin yanayi, da zaizayar kasa, da iska, da ma barna, da kuma kusantowar gine-gine. Itatuwan da suka mamaye sararin da kuma hanzarta tsattsagewar gine-ginen, na kalubalantar wannan mashahurin ginin, na Tepeyahualco.

Amma, bisa ga niyar sake farfado da ginin, yadda yake, ainichi, Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka, na Birnin Mexico, ya bayar da gudunmawar dolar Amirka dubu 780,, tun cikin shekarar 2011, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, domin mado wa da madatsar ruwan ta Father Tembleque martabarta. Tare kuma da hadin kan Cibiyar Nazarin Rayuwa da Tarihin Bil Adama da Hukumar Al'adu da Gargajiya ta Kasa, aikin ya yi

shimfidar da za a cimma burin dorewar wannan madatsar ruwan, da gyaranta da kuma kula ta. Aikin na fatan zai kare mutuncin duk wata halittar da ke kusa, musamman, wadda ta tsira daga kusantowar garin dake kusa da Birnin na Mexico.

Sake farfado da madatsar ruwan ta Karni na 16, na daya daga cikin dīmbin ayyukan tarihin da ake tanada, daga kudaden na Kasar Mexico, da Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka ya bayar kudaden gudanarwa, ta hannun Asusun Jakadun Amirka. A cikin shekaru 10, da suka wuce, ofishin jakadancin kuma ya bayar da wadsansu kudaden, na inganta ayyukan Cibiyar Gudanar da Nazaarin Albarkatun Hako Kayayyakin Tarihi ta Kulawa da su, dake Birnin Monte Albán, na Oaxaca, domin bunfasa karfin tanadar su, a kasar ta Mexico; da tanadar mumbarin Mujami'ar Virgin of Candelaria, dake garin Yucatán; da ma sake farfado da ginin Garita de Metales, dake garin Ciudad Juárez, da aka yi, a Karni na 19.



Sama, a hagu: Madatsar ruwan Tembleque ce, wadda ke dauko ruwa daga kuryar gangaren dutse mai aman wuta, na Tecajete, ya zuwa tsakiyar yankin karamar saharar dake tsakiyar kasar ta Mexico. A kasa, daga hagu: Alamomin alkalumman dake nuna al'ummar da suka bayar da gudunmawar ginin wannan madatsar ruwan ne, da kuma kawata kurdenta. A kasa: Daurin gugan Hacienda de Arcos ne, wanda na daga cikin manyan ginshikan daurin guga, uku, dake kan madatsar ruwan ta Tembleque. A dayan gefe: Hanyoyin jirgin kasa ne, da suka kurda ta cikin daurin gugan na Tepeyahualco.



“Cetowa da tanadin Madatsar Ruwan ta Father Tembleque, ya zuwa siffarta, ta asali ne, kadai, zai iya maito da martabar wurin. Shigowar gwamnatin Amirka, a aikin, ya sanya ta yi wani kwakkwaran bayani game da irin sadaukar da kan

da muka yi, wajen tanadin muhalli, da dorewar albarkatu. Muna fata, wannan zai aike da girmamawar da muke yi wa dimbin kayayyakin tarihi, da al'adun da muke mutuntawa, tare da daukacin jama'ar Amirka.” In ji, Jakadan Kasar Amirka, a Kasar Mexico, E. Anthony Wayne

PERU



Adayan gefen: Wata kololuwar wani tsauin dake da yabanya ne, a saman dalar kasar tsohon garin Caral, na Karni na Uku, B.C.E. Daga hagu: Hoton Gagarumar Dalar garin Caral ce, daga sama.

TUSHEN WAYEWAR KAN NAHIYOYIN AMIRKA

Shekaru dubu hudu, kafin Incas ya gina Birnin Machu Picchu, sauran al'ummar dake birni, mai tsarki, na Caral, suna can suna ga gine-ginensu, na zamani. Babban birnin wurin, watau Lima, wanda yake kilomita 182, daga arewan inda ake ta hada-hadar, tsohon wurin tarihin na garin Caral, na safarar baki, kamar shekaru dubu biyar da suka wuce — ya zuwa abinda aka fahimta, a yau, a matsayin wani tushe na wayewar kawunan nahiyyoyin Amirka.

Garin na Caral, wanda aka kafa, wajen shekaru 2600 B.C.E. amma, aka yi watsi da shi, har sai a cikin Karni na 21, ya yi abin tarihi, a shekarar 2001, lokacin da wadsansu masana haiko tarihin bil-adama, suka tono wani abu, mai kama da garwashi, daga wani gari, da ya yi zamani, a shekarar 2627 B.C.E. — shekaru dubu daya da 500 ke nan, daga lokacin da ake tsammani. Wannan bincike, mai ban mamaki, ya bayyana cewa, a gaskiya, tsofaffin mutanen da suka zauni garin na Caral, takwarorin wadsanda suka zauna ne, a tsofaffin kasashen Masar, da China da kuma yankin Mesopotamia.

Ba wai, a tsufan garin na Caral, kadai ba, yana daya daga cikin tsofaffin garuruwan nahiyyoyin Amirka, a cikin manyan wurare, masu daure kai, da suka ci gaba. Daga cikin wuraren da masana harkokin hako tarihin, mai fadin hekta 626, suka yi aiki, an samu hujjar wata kasar da ta cika, ta batse, daga irin dalar da take da ita, da shagunan dake karkashin kasa, da kuma maka-makan gidaje da tabkeken zauren wasannin kwaikwayo. Yana daga cikin wuraren Tarihin Gado, na Duniya, da Kungiyar UNESCO, ta zayyana, a shekarar 2009.

“Garin Caral ya funshi wadansu dimbin gine-gine,” in ji wata masaniyar harkokin tono kayayyakin tarihi, a kasa, ta Kasar Peru, Ruth Shady, “amma, kuma garin tsararre ne.” Bincike ya nuna cewa, mazauna garin na Caral, sun samo asali ne daga wata gogaggen jinsin da ya haifar da mafi yawan al’adu da gargajiyar da suka bunkasa, a lokacinsu. Manoma na noma albarkatu irin su kabewa, da masara, da dankalin turawa, da Farmers harvested crops such as pumpkin, corn, sweet potatoes, matse ruwan ‘ya’yan itatuwa, da jan barkono, da auduga, ta hanyar yin amfani da kadadun noman rani, daga Kogin Supe.

Akwai masu busa sarewar da ake yi da bakin babba-da-jika, kuma suna sarrafa kasusuwa da kahonin dabbar nan da ake kira llama da kashin alpaca — mafi yawan lokutta ma su yi kayan alatun dake da zanen tsuntsaye ko biran dake yankin Kogin Amazon, a kan kasusuwan da kahonin. Akwai kuma hujjojin an gudanar da kasaitattun harkokin kasuwanci, inda ake hada-hadar sayar da abincin dake cikin ruwa, daga gabar tekun Kasar Peru, a garin.

Kodayake garin na Caral ya samu kyakkyawar kulawa, daga yadda shekarunsa suke, shekaru dubu biyar da ya yi, sun haifar da raguwar martabarsa. Irin yadda iska ke kadowa, ba kakkafawa, daga kasar tsibiran Andes, sun lalata wurin.

Sai godiya ga wata alfarma, ta dolar Amirka dubu 800, daga Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, a shekarar 2009, da suka sanya garin na Caral, ya kara kyau, da kawa. Da wadannan kudaden na asusun na AFCP, hukumar *Proyecto Especial Arqueológico Caral-Supe*, (wani aiki, na musamman, na Tono Kayayyakin Tarihi, a Caral-Supe, ko kuma PEACS), ta bullo da wani tsari, mai dorewa, na rigakafin yi wa garin Caral duk wani tanadi. Aikin na PEACS, ya mayar da hankali ne, ga sake farfado da garin na Caral, da kuma horar da wata tawagar masu gudanar da hafe-hafen, na cikin gida, domin kulawa da wurin tarihin, nan gaba.

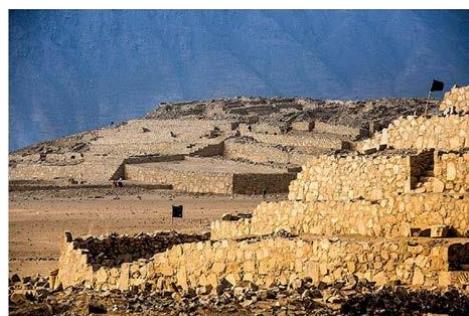
Tunda yake masana, a fannin na tono tarihin dake cikin duwatsu da laka, sun tsorata da Kasar ta Peru, aikin na PEACS sai ya tsara wani taron kara wa junasani, domin horar da jami’an cikin gida, da dukan dabarun da suka kamata. Ofishin Jakadancin Amirka, na fatan wannan horon ma’akatan, game da

dabarun tanadin, zai taimaka wa, ba makomar garin na Caral, kadai ba, har ma sauran wuraren da za a gudanar da aikin na tonon kayayyakin tarihi, a yankin.



A gicce: Wani bangare ne, na kusan daukacin tsohon birnin na Caral, tun cikin shekarun 2600 B.C.E. Sama kuma, a hagu: Ma'aikatan buga tubullan laka ne, na gargajiya, suke sake farfado da tsohon garin na Caral, dake da shekaru dubu biyar, a Kasar ta Peru. A ƙasa, gefen hagu: Mutanan gari ne, ke koyon dabarun yadda za a sake farfado da garin na Caral da makamtansa. A dayan gefen:

Garin na Caral ne, da sanyin safiya.



“Yadda Fadamar ta Supe, ta fito, tamkar rairayi bai taba bunne ta ba, ya nuna cewa, gawurtaccen garin na Caral, wata alama ce, ta inda aka nuna hazaka, da tunanin mutanen da, wajen ginawa. Dutsen, mai shekaru dubu biyar, a duniya, na bayyana wani labara, mai ban mamaki, na wata kasaitacciyan al’ummar da

suka zauna, a duniya, tun farkon wayewar kai. Haka gagarumar gudunmawar, da aka bayar, a Yammacin na Duniya, ya zuwa yau, daga Asusun Jakadun Amirka, domin aiwatar da tanadin kayayyakin tarihi, da kuma irin kwakkwaran nazarin da aka yi, wanda ya daukaka tarihin wannan wurin, da ma tasirin abinda ya canja fahimtarmu, game da tarihi, a nahiyyoyin Amirka.” In ji Jakadiyar Kasar Amirka, a Kasar Peru. Rose M. Likins.

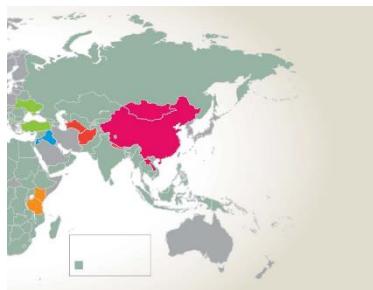
GIRMAMAWA DA TATTALI



Bisa ga kirkiro Asusun Jakadun Amirka, Kan Tanadin Kayayyakin Tarihi, (AFCP), a shekarar 2001, Kasar Amirka, ta yi alkawarin bayar da taimakonta, na tanadar kayayyakin tarihin gado, a kasashe masu tasowa, da kuma nuna girmamawar Kasar Amirka, ga sauran al’adu.

Tun kuma lokacin, asusun na AFCP, ke tallafa wa ayyukan tanadin kayayyakin tarihin gadon, a kasashe fiye da 125, dake fadin duniya. Wannan taswirar, na nuni ne, na kasashen da suka samu tallafi, ta hannun asusun na AFCP, tun daga shekarar 2001.

KAYAYYAKIN TARIHIN GADO A DUNIYA



Wannan littafin na nuna gaskiyar, irin ayyukan da asusun AFCP ya bayar da kudaden gudanarwa, a cikin launukan yankin. Kasashen da asusun na AFCP ya bayar da kudaden gudanar da ayyukansu, ba su fito ba a wannan littafin.

Shekarun 2001, zuwa 2013



Ofishin Jakadancin Kasar Amirka



OFISHIN HARKOKIN WATSA LABARUN KASASHEN DUNIYA,
NA KASAR AMIRKA